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FROM GEN. SIGEL'S CORPS

The Late Reconnoissance to Ashby's Gap, Snicker's Gap, and Shenandoah Valley.

Its Complete Success—Prisoners, Cattle, Horses and Camp Equipage Captured.

Three Rebel Flags Taken---Several Fights.

The Killed and Wounded---Interesting Incidents and Details.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CHANTILLY, Dec. 1, 1862.

A brief account of the recent reconnoissance by Gen. STAHL, who returned to this place last evening, I have already telegraphed you. As this was one of the most important movements of the kind that has recently been made—both in regard to its influence upon our own men and the enemy—a detailed statement of the affair, by an eye-witness, cannot be otherwise than interesting. The expedition was planned with the utmost secrecy and carried out with dispatch, and in the most successful manner—reflecting credit alike upon those who planned it, the General who commanded, and the officers and men under him.

THE START.

The force placed at the disposal of Gen. STAHL was well under way by 4 o'clock A. M., Friday, Nov. 28. Though there was a cold drizzling rain falling and the roads were not in the most desirable condition, the troops moved on with alacrity and were in good spirits at the prospect of having a brush with the enemy. Aldie—16 miles—was reached soon after sunrise, where a short halt was made. Leaving the command of Col. VON GILSA at this place, Gen. STAHL moved on through Middlebury to Rector's Four Corners—10 miles—where the column again came to a halt.

RECONNOITERING.

From this point two detachments were sent out to reconnoiter,—one commanded by Major KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, proceeded to Upperville where the pickets of WHITE'S rebel battalion were encountered and driven through Paris and Ashby's Gap to the Shenandoah River, notwithstanding they had a force far outnumbering the one commanded by Major KNOX. The resistance offered was trifling, and as a consequence but little damage was done on either side.

TO SALEM.

Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. SIGEL'S Staff, who had volunteered for the expedition, was sent with a detachment to Salem,—10 miles,—but found no enemy. Returning in advance of his command with two men, one of our own pickets mistaking them for the enemy, fell back upon the main command. The man finally discovered his mistake and rushed back to his post.

A SECESSION.

On the road to Salem a farmer was overtaken with a load of corn. Our horses were in need of rations, and the men were directed each to take a few ears; the owner protested, and finding such a course would not save his corn, finally declared that several of his horses had the black tongue, and had been eating from the corn. "Oh," says DAHLGREN, "all of our animals have that disease—so there is no risk to run." Mr. Secesh then became alarmed and begged to be let off because he feared his horses might catch the distemper. But it was of no use. He was a rank Secessionist, our horses were hungry, there was the corn, and a reasonable quantity of the cereal was appropriated.

STRATEGY.

The movement in this direction was undoubtedly a piece of strategy, as the sequel will shew. One would have supposed that the troops had done enough for one day—but not so with their commander. He had a plan to carry out, and when Gen. STAHL once sets out to perform a task, it is completed, if within the range of possibilities. Knowing this, I was not surprised to hear, late in the afternoon, an order given to march.

A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The whole command took a retrograde move to a point one and a half miles east of Middleburgh, where a halt was made for the night, and this ended Friday, the first day of the reconnoissance.

THE SECOND DAY.

Saturday morning, early, the whole command proceeded rapidly, by the shortest route, to the Winchester pike and by sunrise the advance guard had entered Snickersville without having met an armed rebel. In place of rain, this morning we had a fall of snow. The air was cold and bracing, the men in good spirits, and riding over the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, was one of the real attractions before us. No formal halt was made at Snickersville, but Gen. STAHL pushed on with rapidity over the mountain to the Shenandoah River, capturing a few stray scouts, belonging to WHITE'S Battalion, on the way, without firing a shot.

SNICKER'S FERRY—PICKET TALK.

Descending the mountain, the road, within one hundred rods of the river, inclines to the right. As the advance-guard turned this bend, the little village on the opposite bank—one hundred yards distant—known as Snicker's Ferry, was brought into full view, and with it a patroling picket of WHITE'S Cavalry, numbering fifty men. It was quite evident they did not expect Union troops to appear to them just at that moment. They did not seem to be surprised, for only about twenty-five of our men were in sight; they had on blue overcoats—so had many of the rebels. Not expecting to see Union troops there, and at that early hour in the morning, the rebels across the river naturally concluded—as some of the prisoners subsequently stated—that it was a part of their own battalion; it was not until after a random series of questions had been asked and answered across the river, that they discovered their grave mistake, and then it was done by an injudicious new-comer, who called out, "How are you, Secesh?" The query was instantly made, "Who are you, Yanks?" The truth of the matter was, we learn from prisoners, that they had heard of the advance to Ashby's Gap, and had arranged for serious opposition in that quarter; but, as their scouts in Snicker's Gap were fortunately captured, they had no intimation whatever of the force advancing from that direction. One of the scouts taken was much chopfallen, particularly because he had a good horse, two Colt's revolvers, a carbine and sword. He came up to a squad of men, and asked if they were "Confeds." They beckoned for him to come in, and he did so, under the supposition that they belonged to WHITE'S Battalion. When told that he was a prisoner, he said they had deceived him, and declared that he had been swindled.

THE SKIRMISH AT THE FORD.

The advance upon arriving near the ferry, was commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry. Gen. STAHL directed a detail of dismounted carbineers to advance to the bank of the river. Lieut. SUTHERLAND, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a mixed detachment, numbering 50, went forward and delivered the first fire. The enemy concealed behind houses, fences and trees, fired a few shots, but upon seeing a body of horsemen under Capt. DUGGIN, of the First Michigan, fording the river and not heeding their fire, mounted their horses and fled precipitately.

CROSSING THE SHENANDOAH—AN ACCIDENT.

In the movement across the river, Capt. HEINTZ, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, had an opportunity of displaying a quality that characterizes all good and experienced soldiers, that is, doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place. None of the men with the advance knew any thing about the ford, and nearly all had horses new to the service. The horses for a moment hesitated about going into the water. Capt. HEINTZ, who was close at hand, seeing apparent hesitation from some cause or other, and realizing that time just then was all important, dashed forward into the river. The movement thus inaugurated was speedily executed, and had it not been for an unfortunate accident Capt. HEINTZ would have been the first on the opposite shore. Just as he had nearly reached the opposite bank his horse fell, and horse and rider went under. The water and atmosphere were both frosty and the mishap caused only a temporary delay, but Capt. HEINTZ that night and the following day suffered severely from his mishap. Gen. STAHL, Capt. THEILKUHL, of his Staff, Col. WYNDHAM, Capt. MIDDLETON, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capts. DUGGIN, CRUMB, Lieut. SUTHERLAND and other officers, whose names I do not know, shared the dangers encountered by the first detachment that crossed the river. The balance of the command followed as speedily as possible.

ADVANCE OF THE MAIN BODY.

The advance force, under Col. WYNDHAM, as soon as the river had been forded, dashed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy; flankers were thrown out, and at about three miles from the ford the advance came suddenly upon the camp of WHITE'S Battalion.

A CAMP DISCOVERED.

The men, pretty well excited by what they had already experienced, now pressed on the harder, and dashed into the camp yelling like so many demons. The commander of the camp had just received information that there were 25 Yanks across the ford, he supposed that was all the force there, and he was concocting a plan to capture it, as the balance of his guard at the Ferry—those who had not been captured or escaped by disappearing at the roadside—came in upon the run with the Yanks at their heels.

A NOVEL CAMP SCENE.

I have heard of scenes of confusion that "beggars all description," but never had the pleasure of witnessing such a perfect bedlam of excitement before. The rebels ran from their tents in utter dismay, and each acted upon the impulse of the moment. Some mounted the nearest horse at hand, and dashed off without regard to direction or order; the command was, if they received any, "to stand not upon the order of going, but go at once," and they obeyed it to the letter; two or three, who were so fortunate as to secure horses leaped a fence that seemed to be too high for any animal to clear; one poor horse lodged upon the fence, his rider falling headforemost over it, and the animal falling the other side. Lieut. BARRETT, who was on duty, owes his capture to the fact that just as he got the alarm, a private, having no respect for rank, mounted his horse and dashed off. Not a few had the shakes very bad, and begged for mercy—they had begun to think the Yanks were terrible fellows. "Gray-backs" could be seen skedaddling in every direction, at a rate of speed which would have been creditable to professional runners. One tent, containing three men, was prostrated by each of the inmates attempting to get out first. The tent fell so that the men were caught under it, when a Union soldier, seeing their position, ran up and slapped them with the flat of his sword. They cried out in great trepidation: "We surrender, we surrender!" Lieut. PENN GASKELL, Adjutant of Col. WYNDHAM, unearthed a man who had rolled himself into a blanket, mummy fashion, and had managed to cover his head and body with leaves; unfortunately for himself, his legs were too long for the occasion. He acted in his fright upon the instinct of the ostrich, by concealing his head, supposing that if he could not see, that the enemy could not see him. When unrolled and brought to light, he shook like an aspen-leaf in a thunder-storm. He denied being an officer, and when the discovery was made that he was a no less important personage than a Captain, he was suddenly seized with the small-pox, and warned those around him of the danger of exposing themselves to such a disgusting disease. Lieut. PENN GASKELL finally told him that dissembling would be of no avail; he must go along with him. The man then acknowledged that he was Capt. GRUBB, of WHITE'S Cavalry, but that he had the "rheumatics," and could not walk. Two men carried him to the rear a short distance, when the officer in charge concluded that he would waste no more time upon so worthless a fellow, and paroled him on the spot. Tents, arms, provisions, ammunition, horses, cattle, personal property and three flags were abandoned in the panic. Our men hastily picked up revolvers and other articles that struck their fancy, exchanged poor horses for good ones, and for once, at least, the Union soldiers experienced the pleasure of sacking an enemy's camp.

THE REAL STATUS OF WHITE'S CAVALRY.

The camp was well supplied with everything, for this regiment, although now receiving regular pay from the Confederate Government, is an independent command, and authorized to appropriate anything they seize to their own use, without any red-tapeism intervening, or responsibility whatever. They have recently robbed two stores in Poolesville, and supplied themselves with boots, shoes and clothing, and many other similar articles, such as could not be obtained at farm-houses. It seems that the battalion was about moving its camp, and just before our troops entered it, had sent off several wagon-loads of clothing and camp equipage—otherwise, the whole of the property lately taken by WHITE from Poolesville would have been recaptured. At this point the bulk of Col. WYNDHAM'S command was sent off by Gen. STAHL, on picket and scouting duties—particularly for the purpose of sweeping in the retreating and scattered rebels. Beside some twenty odd prisoners, twenty head of cattle and as many horses, (beside those impressed by the soldiers,) one ambulance filled with chickens, and a four-horse wagon, loaded with tents and camp-equipage, were captured by Col. WYNDHAM and sent to the rear. The standing tents and all other property not carried away were destroyed.

THE ADVANCE UPON BERRYVILLE.

While Col. WYNDHAM was engaged at WHITE'S Camp, Col. CESNOLA, of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, advanced with his command, consisting mainly of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, under the immediate command of Maj. KNOX, to Berryville, accompanied, as the previous advance had been, by Gen. STAHL, and followed closely by Col. WYNDHAM, with a small portion of his command not otherwise engaged, as a reserve force. The town was found to be occupied by a part of WHITE'S command, the Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth and part of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry.

A CHARGE.

By direction of Gen. STAHL, Maj. KNOX, at the head of 200 men, charged through the principal street of the town, driving a superior force before him. In this affair, Gen. STAHL and Col. CESNOLA participated and were in the advance with Maj. KNOX. Arriving at the westerly outskirt of the town, Col. CESNOLA, with a portion of the Ninth New-York, pushed forward in pursuit of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, which had opposed his entrance into town, and drove them, pell-mell, to a point within four and a half miles of Winchester. As there was a respectable force, including infantry, artillery and cavalry—at Winchester, Col. CESNOLA concluded that the country beyond might be unhealthy for his men, and, with several prisoners captured, fell back to the main body. While this movement was being executed, another portion of our men were briskly engaged in Berryville. Soon after Col. CESNOLA advanced, the rear of Major KNOX'S command was attacked by the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, coming down a road leading into the village from a northerly direction. Gen. STAHL directed Major KNOX to wheel to the right and charge upon the rear of the Thirteenth, which movement was executed promptly and successfully. At the same time, the rear company faced about and resisted the attack in that direction with their sabres, carbines and pistols. Just at the opportune moment, Capt. HEINTZ, of Gen. STAHL'S Staff, appears upon the scene of action again. He saw the hazardous position in which the detachments in the village were placed, and with 25 or 30 scattered men he had collected, charged upon the Thirteenth Regiment at about the same time Major KNOX executed his second movement upon its rear. The men under Capt. HEINTZ put their horses upon the full gallop, and went into the fight with a yell. The rebels were so situated as not to be able to see the exact force coming upon them—a panic seized them, and they fled out of town and scattered in every direction. While this was transpiring in town, squads of rebel cavalry made their appearance in the rear and on the northerly side of the road leading to Snicker's Ferry. Most of them wore blue overcoats, and for nearly an hour one squad was within long rifle range of a squad of Union troops, and each supposed that

A DASHING ACT.

the other belonged to the same army, until a member of the First Virginia Cavalry, (Union,) named REID, rode up to the other squad, when, after a few words, they ordered him to surrender. This he refused to do, and wheeled his horse to escape. A volley was fired at him, but he escaped uninjured. As soon as the volley had been fired, he raised himself from the leaning posture he had assumed along side of the horse to avoid the shots, made several gestures of contempt toward the rebels, and joined his comrades. The horse was badly wounded, but was brought back.

AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE MAJOR WHITE.

A Sergeant of Company F, Ninth New-York Cavalry, at about this time, through the agency of an intelligent negro, discovered where Major WHITE, of the rebel battalion, had been an hour before. He got together half a dozen men and proceeded to the place indicated—the house of a Mr. SHEPHERD. He was about thirty minutes too late—the bird had flown. The house and premises were thoroughly searched, and nearly an hour's time was consumed in the performance of this task. All this time a rebel squad of twenty-five men was within two hundred rods of the house, but for some reason, best known to themselves, they did not attempt to cross three stone walls and a ditch that intervened.

FALLING BACK.

Toward night Gen. STAHL, having accomplished the special object of the reconnoissance, ordered his command to fall back, which was done in good order—the rebel scouts following closely the rear guard. As the expediency of returning to Chantilly by the way of Aldie—the infantry, under Col. VON GILSA, left at that point, having gone back to Chantilly, and the place being convenient for a rebel force from the Valley to concentrate—Gen. STAHL decided to move in a northeasterly direction as far as Leesburgh. Encamping at Mount Gilead Saturday night, on Sunday morning early he moved on to Leesburgh and crossing Goose Creek, after a long and fatiguing march, arrived in Chantilly the same night. Just before Gen. STAHL crossed the Shenandoah, Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. SIGEL'S Staff, with 25 men, was sent off to the right from Middleburgh. He went to Mount Gilead, Circleville, Goose Creek Church and the Leesburgh pike, and arrived at Snicker's Ford at about 3 o'clock P. M., bringing three of WHITE'S scouts and two other men. Hearing that there were scattered squads of rebels hanging upon the flanks and rear of the force in front, he got together all the men who could be spared from the command guarding the river at the ford, and crossed over in pursuit. While thus engaged he met the returning column and fell back with it.

THE RESULT.

As compared with the number of shots fired, and the important results attained, the losses of the day were trifling. Only one Union soldier was killed, and, so far as is known, fifteen were wounded. A number of men are missing, but it is supposed they were taken prisoners. Four of the enemy—one an officer—are known to have been killed, and not less than thirty were wounded in the different skirmishes. The names of the killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, are as follows:

UNION SOLDIERS.

Private George Bradley, Co. G, 9th New-York Cavalry—killed.

Lieut. John T. Rutherford, Co. L, 9th New-York Cavalry—wounded in left shoulder.

Private John Phillips, Co. A, 9th New-York Cavalry—left arm, slightly.

Private John L. Brewster, Co. C, 9th New-York Cavalry—slightly.

Lieut. Marvin, 1st Michigan Cavalry—slightly.

Lieut. N. Herrick, Co. A, 9th New-York Cavalry—was wounded, and is supposed to be a prisoner.

INCIDENTS.

Corp. S. A. Pitcher, First Michigan Cavalry; Sergeant-Major Smith, of Ninth New-York; Corp. Batten, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry; Private Gatten, Ninth New-York Cavalry, and several others, were captured, but succeeded in making their escape.

When Corp. PITCHER was captured, his horse and everything, of course, were taken away from him. When he returned to his company he had a better horse and accoutrements than before.

EXPERIENCE OF A SERGEANT-MAJOR.

Sergeant-Major SMITH was captured in Berryville. He was in the charge made by Maj. KNOX, to the north of the main street, upon the rear of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry. While his horse was at a full gallop through a burying-ground, he found that he would have to run against a grave-stone or jump his horse over it. He attempted to do the latter, when the animal got caught upon the stone, and horse and rider fell over together. Sergt. SMITH regained his feet, and being between two lines of cavalry, he was rolled first one way and then the other by the horses rubbing against him on either side, until he was badly bruised, and fell to the ground again. After our cavalry had passed, he got upon his feet, and was immediately surrounded by a portion of WHITE'S Cavalry, to whom he surrendered, and remained with them during the rest of the fight in the town. He escaped with a rebel's horse, all accoutements, and subsequently his own horse was recaptured. Sergt. SMITH says that WHITE'S Cavalry is mainly composed of boys—many of them not more than 14 or 15 years old. While a prisoner, one of these boys came up to him in a blustering manner and said, with an oath: "I suppose you are a Yankee, and I will finish you;" and, as if to carry his threat into execution, he drew a revolver, but just at this moment an officer interfered, and thereby probably saved the life of Sergt. SMITH.

Another man escaped by killing a soldier who had him in charge.

Among the prisoners captured was Lieut. BARRETT, Dr. WOTTEN, Lieut. STEVENS, Private STEPHENSON, and "BOB" WHITE, a native of Washington, D. C., and who was a clerk in one of the Departments under BUCHANAN.

SHOOTING FROM HOUSES.

At the fight at Berryville, women, it is believed, fired from several houses. It is quite certain that Lieut. RUTHERFORD was wounded by a shot fired from a window. His wound is quite severe, but he refused to retire until the rebels had been dispersed. The rebel Lieutenant was killed on the main street. His horse was shot almost at the same instant, and both fell together.

Gen. STAHL evinced throughout the entire reconnoissance, great prudence in the disposition of his forces, and in every fight that took place, he was at the most exposed point, giving directions. He was one of the first to cross the river at Snicker's Ford, and was with the advance in several charges. A number of shots were evidently directed to him individually, but he escaped uninjured.

REBEL PRISONERS SATISFIED.

Many of the prisoners captured, did not hesitate to express their satisfaction at the change in their prospects, as they were tired of the war, and wanted to get home. "Once at home, you don't catch me out here again, fighting for nothing," was the frank acknowledgment of at least one prisoner.

It is very generally believed that many of the Southern troops taken do not respect their paroles. The prisoner STEVENS, named above, has been captured at least four times, almost within as many months, and the last time previous to this, was only a few days ago, and by the same men who took him on this occasion. His case will be inquired into.

UNCLE SAM'S GREENBACK'S IN DEMAND.

At Rector's Cross Roads, and at various points, the people fairly begged for Uncle Sam's "greenbacks," and offered to give anything in return they had. These people were well supplied with Confederate money, and at some places it passes at par between neighbors; but for the purpose of clothing, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., it is not worth the original cost of the paper. The storekeepers who have anything to sell now refuse to receive Confederate notes in payment for goods. Virginia money they take at from 40 to 50 per cent. discount, and Uncle Sam's money at par generally. Some of the sharpers, who know full well the value and necessities of the people, charge a small discount upon Union money, because they know their customers cannot do otherwise than submit to the shave. As there is but little good paper-money afloat, all the people purchase in these parts is paid for in promises, in grain, or something raised upon their farms. Promises to pay are by far the most commonly used, and I have conversed with many men who have disposed of whole stocks of goods, receiving in pay this commodity.

THE PEOPLE IN DISTRESS.

The distress to which the people of this region have been reduced by the rebellion is, in some instances, heartrending to behold. First they were robbed by those who professed to be their friends—the rebel soldiers; and next the Union troops appropriate whatever their necessities require at the moment. This has been repeated over and over again, in hundreds of places, until at last commanders, in selecting a route to march, find it positively necessary that some attention be paid to the chances for obtaining forage and provisions. The distress is not alone the cause of the want of provisions. The people have to resort to every means to cover their nakedness. I have seen young ladies who were brought up in opulence, and with everything at their command the heart could wish or a cultivated taste desire, before the war, but who now are experiencing all the pangs incident to a state of poverty. The skins of animals, cast-away grain-sacks, and other articles heretofore never used for such purposes, I have seen worn by both men and women, made into articles of clothing. The suffering is not alone confined to the poor, ("white trash,") but, to a greater or less extent, is shared by all. The effect of all this is, that, while the people talk as Secessionists, they at the same time express themselves as being sorely tired of the war, and heap curses upon those who inaugurated it.

When this expedition started, a company of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent to Leesburgh for the purpose of looking after any stray rebels that might be hovering upon our right flank. No sooner had the company entered the town than the people attempted to inform a rebel force, within reach, of their hated presence. The commanding officer quietly informed the people, that if attacked, he should destroy the town, and by this means doubtless saved his whole command from capture. Leesburgh is one of the most hostile towns in the whole State of Virginia. Our soldiers have frequently been shot at from houses while passing through the streets, and it is with the greatest difficulty the men can be restrained within the inhospitable place.

Since writing the above, I learn from a prisoner that Major WHITE was wounded twice—but not dangerously—at Perryville. He was before suffering from two wounds received in skirmishes.

The moral effect of this reconnoissance will work to a good purpose in two ways. It was a complete success from beginning to end, and while it will have a tendency to elevate the character of our cavalry as soldiers, it has also taught the rebels that their cavalry is no match for ours. He was shown at several points where the contest might have been an equal one, had the rebels stood their ground.

The object of the expedition was to ascertain the whereabouts of any of the large rebel force reported to be near at hand by different scouts, and particularly the whereabouts of JACKSON. It was ascertained, upon authority deemed reliable, that JACKSON, with both HILLS, passed through New Market last Sunday in a southerly direction. The report that there is any considerable force at Winchester is doubted by those in authority.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, upon learning the result of the expedition, at once sent an order by telegraph, thanking the commanding General, and through him the officers and men under his command, for the public service rendered.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Your Special Correspondent telegraphs from Centreville:

Two German refugees came in from Warrenton to-day. They say that JACKSON passed through Sperryville a week ago, and has lately been at Gordonsville. He had been ordered to join LEE.

A private of the First Rhode Island reports that he left Winchester on the 29th ult. There were some 20,000 rebels under Gens. JONES and STEWART, of Maryland, at that place.

Capt. HANLY made a reconnoissance to-day to Aldie, but discovered no enemy.

Capt. KOZMIE returned to-day from a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock in the direction of Culpepper. There is a small rebel force at Culpepper, and Gen. D. H. HALL is reported to be at Orange Court-house.

At New-Baltimore, on Saturday, Capt. KOZMIE had a skirmish with a superior force of rebels, dispersing them, killing a Lieutenant and wounding a private. He lost one man wounded and made prisoner, and another wounded.

All quiet here.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Demonstrations of the Rebels on Our Right.

An Attempt to Post Pickets Near Our Lines.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK

The Detention of the Pontoon Train.

Reported Arrest of Maj. Spaulding and Other Army Officers.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FALMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 2—11:55 P. M.

The following dispatch is from the TIMES' special correspondent:

NEAR FALMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Information having been received to the effect that the rebels were posting their pickets in rather close proximity to our lines on the right, a detachment of five hundred cavalry and eight hundred infantry, the whole under command of Gen. AVERILL, was sent out yesterday to reconnoitre and take possession of the ground. It was ascertained that the enemy's force was not large. As our forces advanced, he gradually retired, not offering to dispute our progress. Last night our forces encamped in vicinity of Grove Church.

LATER.—One of STUART'S scouts was captured last night, and reports that only a few of the enemy's pickets were on this side of the river yesterday.

LATEST REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 2—Midnight.

Gen. AVERILL, commanding a cavalry brigade, started on a reconnoissance up the Rappahannock on Sunday. He went as far as Barnett's Ford, from whence he dispatched to here that he had met no enemy.

JACKSON is believed to have reached Culpepper, with the intention of joining the enemy's force now in our front.

The batteries have been silent for the past two days.

The enemy continue to strengthen and increase their works of defence.

Nothing has transpired to shew that the rebels have made preparation, or commenced to fall back from their present position.

DELAY OF THE PONTOON TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The *Star* has the following:

"The War Department has caused the arrest of Maj. SPAULDING, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineer Volunteers, and the other officers who were with him in the recent transportation of the pontoon train from this point to Falmouth, Va. It is alleged that Maj. SPAULDING started with the train two and a half days later than he should have started, and was five days on the road longer than was necessary."

LETTERS FROM STAFFORD C. H.

The March of Gen. Sickles' Command from Fairfax to Stafford Court-House.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, 1862.

On the 8th of October Gen. SICKLES' command left Alexandria for the purpose of guarding the railroad running southward from that point. It consisting of the following regiments:

First Brigade, Gen. CASE commanding. First, Eleventh, Sixteenth Massachusetts; Second New-Hampshire; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Eleventh New-Jersey, a new full regiment.

Second Brigade, (SICKLES'S old,) Col. HALL, Acting Brigadier, commanding. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth Excelsior, and One Hundred and Twentieth New-York, which desires to be known as the Sixth Excelsior.

Third Brigade, Gen. FRANK PATTERSON. Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New-Jersey, (known as the Second New-Jersey Brigade;) Second New-York and One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania.

Gen. PATTERSON was ordered forward to take possession of Warrenton Junction. After proceeding a portion of the way he was one night compelled to fall back a few miles, owing to the appearance of the enemy. Col. BLAISDELL, who advanced the next day, found two of the pickets, who, owing to the suddenness of the retreat, had not been called in. They were occupying the identical posts on which they had been stationed the day previous. On being asked what they were doing there, they replied, "holding the country until our approach." An extraordinary case of obedience to orders certainly. Warrenton Junction was taken possession of and men posted all along the railroad from Berks Station to that place. The Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts, and Third Excelsior, together with a New-Jersey battery were located in the vicinity of the Junction. Immediately after the rear of our army had passed from Warrenton City *en route* for Fredericksburgh, the various regiments commenced falling back, abandoning the railroad. The enemy followed after, taking possession of the abandoned ground. Last Friday morning the line of march was taken up for Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, to rejoin the Second Army Corps, under Gen. HOOKER, to which they belong. Just prior to leaving, Gen. PATTERSON committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, and Col. REVERE, Acting Brigadier-General, was chosen his successor. Gen. PATTERSON was universally beloved by his men, and his untimely demise occasioned universal gloom through this brigade. On leaving Fairfax the division marched in the order of the brigades, and were accompanied by two companies of the First United States Cavalry, and four of the First Massachusetts. Wolf Run Shoals, eight miles from Fairfax, was reached on Friday evening. Owing to high water it was impossible to effect a crossing until Sunday. This accomplished, considerable more time was occupied in getting the command together, so that the march was not resumed again until Tuesday morning. A cavalry picket, together with his horse, was captured by the enemy here. Our men travelled twelve miles on Tuesday, encamping for the night at Dumfries. Wednesday morning they again set out, reaching the banks of the Aquia Creek in the afternoon, where they remained until this morning. Their blazing camp fires occasioning considerable surprise among the men of Gen. SMITH'S Division, FRANKLIN'S Corps, who are encamped on this side the creek. No announcement of their coming had been received, and the soldiers were at a loss to know whose force it could be thus suddenly appearing in the rear. Some roguishly suggesting that it was JACKSON on another of the raids for which he has made himself famous. The Division passed through this place at noon, Gen. SICKLES and Staff being of the herd, and will reach their destination, four miles this side of Falmouth, to-morrow night. The march from Fairfax Station has been through a most desolate, dreary and uninviting region, covered with pine and almost totally uninhabited by man or beast. Many years ago the country was productive, and bore oak and other valuable timber. After the land was cleared up it was devoted to tobacco raising, which in the course of a few years completely impoverished the soil, and it was abandoned. Since then the stunted pines and other shrubs have sprung up.

The First Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania were left at Fairfax Station, to do guard duty and bring up stores.

J.

Medical Director of the Left Grand Division—Promotion—Arrival of Recruits, &c.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

Dr. R. O. CRAIG, a New-Yorker, belonging to the regular army, has been appointed Medical Director of the left grand division of BURNSIDE'S Army, comprising the Third and Fifth Corps, and commanded by Gen. FRANKLIN. All surgeons in the various regiments are to report to him, and he to the Medical Director of the army.

Capt. SANDERS, of the Sixth U. S. Regulars, with one exception, the only loyal Mississippian in the service, has been made a Brigadier-General, his command, at present, to consist of Pennsylvania troops. Capt. SANDERS is a brave and skillful officer, and well deserves the appointment conferred upon him. Six hundred recruits for the Sixth Regulars are now in Washington, which increases its number to 1,200 strong—one hundred and fifty recruits for the First Massachusetts Cavalry, have arrived here. They are a fine body of men, and mostly well mounted. Much difficulty has been experienced by the soldiers in this corps in procuring their mail matter, it being obliged to go round by the way of General Headquarters at Falmouth. On and after to-day, however, the daily mail is to be brought to this point direct from Washington *viâ* Aquia Creek Landing.

The soldiers generally kept Thanksgiving, though the scarcity of provisions and sutlers did not allow of much outlay.

The weather is very mild and beautiful to-day. A few more such days will restore the roads to a passable condition, which can hardly be said of them now.

J.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Death of the Guerrilla Burke and Capture of His Party.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEAR SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

On the afternoon of the 25th Capt. COGSWELL, now in command of the Massachusetts Second, received orders to take sixty men, and, at night, go over the river, with the hope of capturing BURKE, whose recent outrage had excited much feeling. Capt. SCOTT, Gen. GADIN'S Assistant Adjutant-General, accompanied the party. At 9 P. M. Capt. COGSWELL started, and after a careful detour, entered Shepherdstown. Dividing his force, he surrounded two houses. In one of them was Capt. BURKE, with five of his band; their horses were standing saddled, and it was afterward learned that BURKE was to have started on some expedition only an hour afterwards. The surprise was perfect, although BURKE was dressed and armed. As measures were being taken to enter the house, a man sprang out of a door and ran. He was three times ordered to stop, but in vain. Capt. COGSWELL ordered the men to fire. One shot missed; the second went to the heart. On examination, it was found that it was BURKE himself, of whom the community was rid. The other five men, five horses, and valuable papers were brought back. For quiet coolness and perfect success, the affair was admirably managed.

The next day Capt. COGSWELL, with the same men and a few cavalry, crossed again to capture a man who had been furnishing cloth to Gen. STUART. The town was completely occupied before the people had the least suspicion, the man captured, and three officers and twenty privates, in hospital, were paroled.

A few more expeditions by men so reliable as the Second Massachusetts on all occasions, would show that dash and daring are not confined to the rebels.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Resisting the Rebel Conscription in Middle Tennessee—Repulse of Guerrillas, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

There is much excitement in Middle Tennessee about the enforcement of the conscription act. A regular organization has been formed in Lincoln County to resist the conscription, and the people there fired upon the rebel cavalry while they were conscripting.

Rebel foragers are seizing the Winter meat of private families.

Rebel guerrillas attacked Gen. LILL'S forage train yesterday, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Four passenger cars were run off the track on the south side of Gallatin yesterday.

Watching the Sumter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The United States storeship *Release*, Acting Lieut. D. P. UPTON, commanding, arrived on the 4th at Algeciras to blockade the *Sumter*, which vessel lays here still at anchor. The officers who had been left in charge have been relieved, and four others have arrived. She is still destitute in men and coal, and there appears to be nothing done to move her from here.

The United States steamsloop *Tuscarora*, Capt. CRAVEN, left Cadiz on the 1st for the chase of the two rebel privateers. Likewise, the United States steamsloop *Kearsarge* has left her anchorage at Algeciras, and gone in pursuit.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. J. Parker, of Albany, and E. P. Walton and wife, of Vermont; Geo. Francis Train, from Poughkeepsie; M. G. Freebody, Quebec, and Geo. S. Buzby, Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Curtin, Harrisburgh; Dr. Smith, U. S. Army; G. B. Stetson, Massachusetts; and L. N. Maltby, Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. Nichols, Philadelphia; A. Van Vechten, Albany; Col. E. G. Allen, Boston; L. B. Blydenburgh and G. S. Redfield, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Dr. R. W. Hooper and Arthur Codman, Boston; J. R. Rhynas and R. Muir, Montreal, and E. W. Tiers, Maryland, are at the Brevoort House.

Cols. Donaldson and B. C. Butler, U. S. Army; Mrs. Capt. Goldsborough, and Jno. A. Manning, Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Abstract of the Report of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary SMITH introduces his Report by observing that, notwithstanding the war, in most of the loyal States the great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, have been well sustained, and have returned remunerating profits for the labor and capital invested in them.

The demand for the public lands has continued to decline since the last report. The sales for cash have not produced a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of our land system. In this connection it becomes interesting to know that the necessary steps have been taken to carry into effect the act approved May 20, 1862, "to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and every facility contemplated by the law will be afforded to those who may desire to avail themselves of its provisions after the 1st of January next. With reference to the mineral lands, the Secretary simply points out a variety of remedies for existing difficulties, without indicating a preference for any. The public lands of Texas, the Secretary thinks should be reclaimed, that State having utterly repudiated the conditions under which the National domain came into its possession.

The most important portion of the Annual Report is that referring to Indian Affairs. The origin of the Sioux war in Minnesota is ascribed to a latent but long cherished feeling of hostility on the part of the Indians, fomented and brought to a head by rebel intrigues. The official history of the war is succinct and interesting, and presents to the mind of the Secretary the following suggestions:

The condition of affairs produced by these Indian hostilities demands of Congress prompt legislation. The people of Minnesota have suffered irreparable injuries. Large settlements have been depopulated, and numerous families have been destroyed. The loss of life is beyond the power of Congress to compensate. The destruction of property has been very great, and the sufferers are entitled to indemnity, at least to the extent of the property held by the Government in trust for the tribe. No examination has yet been made from which the extent of the pecuniary loss can be ascertained. The mode and measure of indemnity must be determined by Congress.

But the people of Minnesota ask not only indemnity for the destruction of their property, but they insist upon guarantees of future protection. This, they think, can be obtained only by the removal of the Indians to some point so remote from the settlements as to preclude the possibility of another attack. No promises of forbearance and future good conduct on the part of the Indians can allay their fears. It is apparent that while they remain in the vicinity of the settlements they have desolated, those settlements cannot be repeopled. The treachery and cruelty of the recent attack upon a confiding and unsuspecting people, involving helpless women and children in indiscriminate slaughter, forbids the indulgence of confidence in the future.

It may well be questioned whether the Government has not adopted a mistaken policy in regarding the Indian tribes as quasi-independent nations, and making treaties with them for the purchase of the lands they claim to own. They have none of the elements of nationality; they are within the limits of the recognized authority of the United States, and must be subject to its control. The rapid progress of civilization upon this continent will not permit the lands which are required for cultivation, to be surrendered to savage tribes for hunting grounds. Indeed, whatever may be the theory, the Government has always demanded the removal of the Indians when their lands were required for agricultural purposes by advancing settlements. Although the consent of the Indians has been obtained in the form of treaties, it is well known that they have yielded to a necessity which they could not resist.

The admission of their right to the lands and of the necessity of their consent to a cession has given them a feeling of independence, and fostered a desire for vengeance for every supposed violation of their rights. They are exacting in their demands for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, as they construe them, or as they are interpreted by dishonest and designing persons who are interested in fermenting their discontents, and they seek revenge upon the Government for real or imaginary wrongs by the slaughter of women and children.

The duty of the Government to protect the Indians and prevent their suffering for the want of the necessaries of life should be fully recognized. They should be taught to earn their subsistence by labor, and be instructed in the cultivation of the soil. The Government should designate the place where they shall reside, and afford them protection in the lands which are assigned to them for a home, and furnish them with such aid as, with the fruits of their own labor, will afford them an adequate support. They should be taught to rely on the cultivation of the soil for a subsistence, and that they can become independent only through their industry.

All contracts with them should be prohibited, and all promises or obligations made by them should be declared void. A radical change in the mode of treatment of the Indians should, in my judgment, be adopted. Instead of being treated as independent nations they should be regarded as wards of the Government, entitled to its fostering care and protection. Suitable districts of country should be assigned to them for their homes, and the Government should supply them, through its own agents, with such articles as they use, till they can be instructed to earn their subsistence by their labor.

The business of the year of the Pension Bureau is stated in the report of Commissioner BARRETT, given below. The suggestions of the Commissioner obtain the full concurrence of the Secretary.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the two Houses of Congress, respectively, the report of the Census Bureau has been printed, and appears to have been favorably received. The work in its now detailed form is being prepared with all the rapidity consistent with correctness, and it will devolve upon Congress to direct its publication in such manner as to insure its greatest utility. Much of the work is now ready for the press, and no pains will be spared to have the whole completed at the earliest moment possible.

Under the judicial head, the Report recommends that it be left discretionary with the Department to select the prison, whether State or county, to which convicts in federal courts shall be confined. It also counsels the erection of prisons in the Territories, where now a military guard-house is the only depository of prisoners. At the last session of Congress there was much discussion touching the propriety of amending the law fixing the compensation of District Attorneys. Statistics are furnished throwing light on this subject; and it is proposed that an allowance be made to the attorneys in criminal cases equal to that established in civil suits, which is $30.

The remainder of this document is chiefly devoted to the local interests of the District of Columbia. The completion of the wings and dome of the Capitol, which requires further appropriations; the completion of the Metropolitan Railroad, the condition of the Hospital for the Insane, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, pronounced to be eminently satisfactory, are among the topics discussed. The transfer of the prisoners from the District Penitentiary to the District Prison at Albany, affords room for congratulation. The Secretary says of the change:

In accordance with this arrangement the prisoners were carried in a transport vessel furnished by the War Department directly from Washington to Albany, and were safely delivered into the custody of the warden. Since the prisoners were sent to Albany, Dr. JOHN B. BLAKE, one of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, by my request visited Albany for the purpose of making a personal examination of the prison and the condition of the prisoners. He reported that the prison was well adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed, and was admirably conducted. He says: "The most striking feature of the establishment is the entire cleanliness of every department, and of the convicts themselves. On entering the workshops, the impression is produced that they are neat manufacturing establishments filled with industrious artisans who are working for wages, instead of from compulsion and as a punishment."

Strict attention is paid to the sanitary, moral and religious condition of the prisoners. Sickness is of very rare occurrence; but when a convict complains of being indisposed, he is immediately removed to a comfortable hospital in the building, where he receives the attention of a skillful physician."

The convicts are all employed in the business of shoemaking. The number of convicts sent to Albany was 131. The cost of their subsistence there will be $1 25 each per week. The expense of supporting them at Albany will be less than the cost of sustaining the penitentiary in the District.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Commissioner DOLE's report on Indian Affairs is very long, and presents the subject in all its aspects. He opens the document by recommending the plan of placing all the Indians upon reservations, teaching them civilization, and when developed sufficiently, dividing up the lands among them. Then they will some time be so far advanced as to have interests identical with those of the citizens of the various States. Hostilities, he states, may be apprehended in the Spring with the Sioux of Dakotah, the most powerful tribe on the continent. He sketches at length the intrigues of the rebels with the various tribes, and the measures adopted by Gen. HUNTER for the relief of the refugees, the state of affairs in New-Mexico and California, and then turns to the consideration of the recent troubles in Minnesota. He states that the origin of the difficulties, as well as it can be understood from the imperfect facts yet reported, seems to have been a dissatisfaction with the payments. These had been reduced by the necessary subtractions from their annuities of the sums needed to pay for the depredations lawless Sioux had committed. This reduction had caused much complaint, and the Indians could not be made to understand its cause. Finally it was decided, so threatening had become their demonstrations, to make the last annual payment *in full*. In order to do this, it was necessary to defer the payment beyond the usual time, till certain needed appropriations should become available. About the usual time of making the payment, bands of the Sioux, without previous notice of the Agent's readiness to pay, (which they always received heretofore before assembling,) assembled at the Agent's residence, and in the most threatening and insolent manner demanded their annuities. Troops had to be ordered out to protect the Agency, and it was only after the most positive assurances of speedy payment that they were induced to disperse.

Affairs remained thus till 17th August, when five persons were murdered at Acton. This was believed to be merely such an accidental outrage as might occur at any time, but it proved to be the inauguration of those atrocities of which the country is already fully informed, to which between eight hundred to a thousand inoffensive and unarmed settlers fell victims. Commissioner DOLE, who was himself in Minnesota during the whole of these troubles, presents a complete sketch of his personal observations during these troubles, and of his experiences in treating with the Indians. After alluding to the intense excitement which these outrages have caused in Minnesota, he says:

"No language can describe the enormity of the crimes committed by the Sioux, and no one will deny that swift and condign punishment should be meted out to the wicked perpetrators of those crimes, and the most ample security provided against their repetition. Happily we have now within the State ample means to enforce any line of policy we may choose to adopt. For the time the management of the Sioux is confided to the military authorities, under the direction of the War Department. I have already called your attention to the decision of a court-martial convened by Gen. POPE, to try a large number of the warriors engaged in the massacres, who have voluntarily, as I understand, surrendered, by which over three hundred of the number have been condemned to death. I cannot refrain from the expression of an opinion, that the execution of this sentence would partake more of the character of revenge than of punishment. It must not be forgotten that these savages, still red with the blood of our slaughtered kinsmen, have voluntarily surrendered as prisoners, and that we shall never be justified in judging them by our standard of morals. They are savages, far beneath us in either moral or intellectual culture. Their chiefs and headmen wield an influence over them which it is difficult for us to understand or appreciate. Upon their leaders rests the burden of their guilt, and upon those leaders the weight of punishment should fall. I cannot but believe that the death-penalty visited upon the fiends who instigated and procured the commission of these dark and bloody crimes, and a milder form of punishment for those who, it may be, were their willing tools, will be found as effectual in preventing their repetition, and far more in accordance with the demands of justice, and the spirit of the age in which we live."

Commissioner DOLE then alludes briefly to the condition of the other Indian tribes within this same superintendency. The Chippewas of Mississippi have remained quiet, although it was feared at one time that they would join with the Sioux of Minnesota. The attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Chippewas of Pembina and Red Lake failed. The Winnebagoes are mostly exonerated from participation in the outrages perpetrated by the Sioux. Notwithstanding this fact, they share in the feelings of resentment which the whites entertain toward the latter, and the slightest outbreak may bring upon the tribe an assault which would certainly be attended with deplorable results. At the same time, the financial troubles have prevented the offering of their lands for sale, and thus they have been deprived of the means necessary to supply themselves with food. Unless measures are taken for their immediate relief, the greatest suffering must inevitably ensue. Commissioner DOLE concludes his report as follows:

"I should be derelict in duty if I failed to close this part of my report without urging the immediate necessity for action on the part of those persons who have suffered in consequence of the depredations committed by the Indians. We may not compensate the loss of parents, children, husbands, wives and friends, the breaking up of happy homes, and the instant destruction of life-long hopes and aspirations—but the little remaining in our power should therefore be the more promptly and cheerfully done. An investigation of the claims of the surviving sufferers should be instituted with the least possible delay. Many of them have been reduced from circumstances of comfort and plenty to abject want. To all of this class delay in paying their just demands is cruel injustice. That the Sioux have clearly forfeited all claims upon Government under their treaties is unquestionable. I therefore recommend that their available annuities, so far as applicable after the payment of the legitimate claims of the Agency, shall be devoted to the payment of these claims. This fund will, however, be wholly inadequate, and in behalf of the sufferers I desire to make an earnest appeal to Congress for a prompt appropriation of an amount sufficient to compensate all pecuniary losses."

THE PENSION BUREAU.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF HON. JOSEPH H. BARRETT, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1862.

SIR: The following Report of the transactions of this Bureau, during the past year, is respectfully submitted:

ARMY PENSIONS.

The number of original applications for army invalid pensions granted during the year ending June 30, 1862, was 335. The whole number of army invalids on the pension roll at the close of the fiscal year was (in the loyal States) 3.878. The yearly amount required to pay these pensions is $349,026 50. The aggregate sum actually paid to army invalid pensioners, during the year ending June 30, 1862, was $209,830 53. The number of army invalids enrolled on the pension list in the disloyal States is 848, calling for an annual aggregate of $71,811. The total amount of invalid pensions paid in these States, (in 1861,) according to accounts rendered, was $1,576 95.

The whole number of original applications in behalf of revolutionary soldiers admitted during the year ending June 30, 1862, was six. The aggregate number of revolutionary soldiers whose names were on the pension list, in the loyal states, at the above date, was thirty, with a total annual payment of $1,760 87. The amount paid during the year, including all arrears, and also the expenses of the several pension agencies, chargeable to the revolutionary appropriation, was $36,661 07. Of the whole number of revolutionary soldiers on the pension list at the close of the previous fiscal year, nineteen, or nearly two-fifths of all in the loyal states, had died before the 30th of June last. The number on the pension rolls of the disloyal states, making no deductions for deaths (as none had been reported) was fourteen. The annual amount of their pensions would be only $734 81. The accounts rendered of payment to them, in 1861, show a total of $77 16. Of the surviving revolutionary soldiers drawing pensions in the loyal states, nine are in New-York, five in Maine, three in Massachusetts, three in Ohio, two in Michigan, one in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, one in Connecticut, seven in Kentucky, seven in Indiana, seven in Missouri, seven in Virginia (Western), and one in Wisconsin.

Original applications of widows of Revolutionary soldiers, to the number of 25, were admitted during the year. The pensions of 8 were increased. There were at the close of the year, 1,850 pensioners of this class on the rolls of the loyal States, and the yearly aggregate of their pensions is $146,609 19. The amount actually paid them during the year (including arrears) was $188,594 55. Of this class of pensioners there were, at the last reports, 538 on the rolls of the disloyal States, with a yearly amount of pensions equal to $38,834 17. Accounts have been rendered of payments of these pensioners, in the early part of the year 1861, to the amount of $230 28.

NAVY PENSIONS.

The number of original applications under the acts granting half-pay to widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the army, admitted during the year, was 153. The number whose pensions were increased was 68. There were of this class, on the pension list, in the loyal States, on the 30th of June last, 1,485. The aggregate amount of their pensions is $129,384. The whole sum paid them during the year was $148,335 86.

The number of widows and orphans on the army pension rolls, in the disloyal States, at the date of the last reports made, was 593, and the yearly aggregate of their pensions $40,776. The amount paid them in 1861, so far as reported, was $1,008 20.

The number of original applications for navy invalid pensions granted during the year was 78. The whole number of widows' applications for navy half-pay admitted during the same period was 49. The total number of navy pensioners in the loyal States at the close of the year was 916. The yearly amount of their pensions is $125,931 15. The sum paid to these pensioners during the year was $108,740 40. There were, at the date of the last reports made to this office, 80 navy pensioners on the rolls in the disloyal States, with an annual aggregate of $16,209. The accounts rendered of payments to these pensioners in 1861, show that they have received the sum of $3,530 76, out of moneys in the hands of agents in the disloyal States, supplied during the previous fiscal year.

GRAND TOTAL.

The whole number of pensioners of every kind in the loyal States on the 30th of June, 1862, was 8,159. The annual amount payable to these pensioners is $752,711 71. The total amount actually paid during the year, including arrears and expenses of agencies, was $782,164 41.

In the disloyal States there were 2,073 pensioners, as appears from the latest reports, calling for a yearly amount of $168,864 98. The total amount of payments in these States in 1861, as accounted for, was $8,223 35.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The number of bounty land warrants of the several denominations issued, and the number of acres of the public lands thus granted, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, will appear in detail, from the following statement:

Under the Mexican War Act of Feb. 11, 1847, there were issued 16 warrants, granting 2,440 acres.

Under the Bounty Land Act of Sept. 28, 1850, there were issued 8 warrants, granting 240 acres.

Under the Bounty Land Act of March 3, 1855, and the supplementary act of May 14, 1856, there were issued 1,616 warrants, granting 255,180 acres.

The whole number of warrants issued during the year was 1,636, for an aggregate quantity of land equal to 257,860 acres.

From the length of time that has elapsed since the passage of the latest Bounty Land Act, it is fair to presume that very few meritorious claims of this kind remain which have not yet been presented for adjudication.

WHOLE AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND

The whole number of acres of land granted for military and naval service, since the adoption of the Constitution, is 65,801,862. Estimated at $1 25 an acre, the aggregate residue of this Government bounty is $82,252,327.

The aggregate amount of money paid by the United States Government to army and navy pensioners since its organization, is $90,668,521 06. Total amount in pension and bounty land, $172,920,848 56.

ARMY AND NAVY INVALID PENSIONS.

The whole number of applications for army invalid pensions, under the act of July 14, 1862, was, to Nov. 15, 4,411. Of this number 478 have been admitted. The whole number of applications of widows (army) under this law, to the same date, was 5,161; of mothers, 901; of minor children, 20; and of sisters, 10. Only a small portion of these applications have been returned from the Adjutant-General's office, to which after being registered, acknowledged and briefed, they were sent for the necessary indorsement as to the service and death of the party on whose account a pension is claimed. But 125 of these claims had been admitted on the 1st inst.

In the navy branch 163 invalid applications had been filed at the above dates, of which 61 were allowed, and 103 suspended or not acted on; 115 widows applications, of which 21 were allowed; 20 applications of mothers, and 3 in behalf of minor children.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LATE PENSION ACTS.

The necessary preparations having been completed, all the cases not yet disposed of will be taken up in turn, and acted on with the least possible delay. It should be remembered that a considerable per centage of application will not be found allowable on examination. It is also to be borne in mind that the total number of applications, on account of the present war, (10,804,) includes a large proportion of all the supposed cases for pension that have arisen during a period of hostilities extending over a period of eighteen months. The number of soldiers discharged on a certificate of disability is by no means a measure of the number that are entitled to receive invalid pensions. The latter class, in fact, includes but a small proportion of the former. Of the thousands who die on the battle-field, or in the hospital, it will probably be found that the larger number have neither widow nor dependent relatives entitled to receive a pension under the late act.

An act of Congress, approved April 2, 1862, limits the allowance of pension claims based upon revolutionary service to the parties who rendered the same, or to their widows, and excludes all heirs of either from any claim on their behalf to any arrears, unless the right to such pension was established during the lifetime of the proper claimants. In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, as to the proper construction of this statute, and with your order, adopting this decision in the practice of the department, all claims of this character—some of them for very large amounts—have been rejected by this officer. Under the operation of this law, very few new demands will be made upon the Revolutionary Pension Fund, and the fragments of this class will each year materially diminish.

In this connection, it seems proper to refer to certain erroneous impressions which have prevailed in some quarters as to the existence of serious obstacles and the interposition of needless and burdensome formalities in the prosecution of a just claim for a pension. Nothing is required of the claimant which is not necessary and in most instances conveniently attainable.

The applicant for an invalid pension, for example, if a private soldier, must (1) state, under oath, the company and regiment in which he served and the time, place and manner in which he incurred the disability on account of which he claims a pension; also furnishing proof by two witnesses that the claimant is the identical person he represents himself to be. If the papers for his discharge have been made out as required by the Army Regulations, this, in most cases, is all that will be needed on his part to secure the allowance of a well-founded claim. The certificate of the commanding officer and that of the surgeon who attended him, furnishing together the best evidence as to the nature, origin and degree of his disability are transmitted to this office by the Adjutant-General without any intervention of the applicant. But if, for any reason these certificates are wanting, or not satisfactory, then on a call from this office, the applicant must (2) furnish the certificate of some commissioned officers or privates, who were in service with him, confirming his own allegations in regard to the time, place and manner of incurring his disability, showing the same to have been in the service of the United States and in the line of duty; and he must also be examined by a surgeon authorized to make such examination, as to the nature and degree of his disability, whose certificate will be transmitted to this office. Without this amount of proof, it is clear that no claim can properly be admitted. Nor is there often any difficulty in procuring such proof in exact accordance with prescribed forms, if the case is a just and honest one.

So too of a widow's application for pension. A declaration setting forth the service of her deceased husband and other requisite facts within her own immediate knowledge, as specified in the printed instructions, has only to be accompanied by proof of her identity, of her marriage, and of the death of her husband by reason of some injury or disease resulting from his service, and incurred in the line of duty, to secure a favorable consideration of her claim. The time, place, and cause of the husband's death is usually shown by the record of the Adjutant-General's office, and obtained without any instrumentality of the applicant, leaving for her to prove merely the fact of her marriage to the deceased. One of the difficulties in the way of satisfactorily and promptly establishing a pension claim would be removed by the appointment or designation in convenient localities throughout the country of particular magistrates, in whom entire and unhesitating confidence can be placed, before whom the declarations and other necessary papers of pension claimants shall be executed.

The rules and usages of the office, for fifty years or more, required these papers to be executed before a Court of Record or before some person specially commissioned by such Court for that purpose.

A brief experience in so far varying these rules as to allow declarations to be made (immediately) before any person authorized to administer oaths, for general purposes, has shown this practice to be an unsafe one, and has resulted in the perpetration of frauds either by collusion between unscrupulous parties, or through the ignorance and negligence of many magistrates of an inferior grade. In consequence, this office, under your approval and direction, has returned substantially to the former usage, requiring declarations to be made before some officer of a Court of Record.

My attention has been earnestly given to certain evils arising from the present mode of paying pensions. The process is such as to need, in most cases, the intervention of an attorney or agent, in preparing the required papers to enable the pensioner to draw the small sum semi-annually due him. At best, these steps involve no little expense, as compared with the amount to be received, and often they have led to exorbitant charges on the part of the intermediate person.

As a result of the present system, the pension certificate is often left in other hands than those of the rightful possessor, who is led to believe that the complicated formalities attending the drawing of his pension are such that the certificate can be of no use to him without the aid of its custodian, and that, too, at a cost materially reducing the semi-annual stipend intended for the pensioner's exclusive benefit. It is my belief that even without additional legislation, a more satisfactory mode, not unlike that pursued in paying soldiers in the field or at a military post, may be adopted, to the great relief of pensioners, as well as of disbursing agents, and equally satisfactory to the accounting officer of the Treasury Department.

The subject is especially commended to your attention at this time, in order that any action of Congress deemed desirable may be suggested, as you shall think expedient. With the large number to be added to the pension list, it appears to me that some change, introducing a simpler system, is urgently demanded.

Important to the Drafted.

AN ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The following Special Order has been issued by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army. Those interested had better take heed:

HARRISBURGH, PA., Nov. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—1. All drafted men who have not reported at the camps of rendezvous will immediately do so. The commencement of their nine months' service will commence from the date of their report for duty.

2. Drafted men and their substitutes who have left the camp of rendezvous without authority are deserters. If apprehended, they will be required to make good the time lost by desertion, and be subject to trial by General Court-Martial.

(Signed.) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. A.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting in Relation to the Starvelings of Great Britain.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the Cotton Districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter:

Royal Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
Charles H. Marshall,	A. A. Low,
John C. Green,	John Taylor Johnston,
Jonathan Sturges,	Frederick S. Winston,
Charles H. Wask,	Richard Lathers,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William E. Dodge,
Thomas Tileston,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	S. B. Chittenden,

James Low.

A Month of Extremes.

The month of November, 1862, has been remarkable for extremes, but the average temperature has not been very far from a true mean, notwithstanding. On the 1st and 2d, the mercury rose to 69° and 70° at 1½ and 2½ P. M., the highest maxima in November that I have ever recorded, except in 1845, 1854, 1857 and 1860—in 1845 to 71° on the 1st, in 1854 to 71° on 1st and 15th, in 1857 to 72° on 9th, and in 1860 to 72° and 71° on 1st and 2d. On the morning of the 7th the mercury was down to 27°, a fall of 43° from 2½ P. M. of the 2d, and 3° lower than any previous morning of the season. At noon a drifting snow-storm commenced, and continued until 7 P. M. The amount of snow was not more than 2½ inches, yet it formed drifts in some places 30 inches in depth. The thermometer was not above 27° all day—the lowest maximum that I have ever observed so early in November, and one of the lowest at any period of November, the lowest being 19° on Nov. 30, 1847.

On the 8th and 9th there fell 6 inches of very solid snow, which lay perfectly even over the ground—the greatest fall so early in the season since 1843, when there fell 18 inches, on Oct. 22 and 23, but on account of the wetness of the ground and warmth of the air, that did not lie on the roads at all, whereas this lay so well as to produce three days' sleighing—9th, 10th, 11th. I never knew sleighing in any other season before Nov. 17, the earliest previous being in 1842. The snow was all gone off the fields generally on the 12th, but some of the drifts remained until the 19th.

On the morning of the 11th the thermometer fell to 22°, the lowest so early in the season since 1854, when it was 19° on the 5th. The barometer on the 16th rose to 29.98 inches, the highest since Jan. 8, 1855, on which day, and also on the 6th of same month, it rose to 30.15, the highest in a record commencing June 9, 1845. On the 16th, also, the thermometer fell to 16°, the lowest so early in the season since 1848, when it fell to 15° on the 11th; and lastly, to complete the list of extremes, on the 20th we had a temperature of 58° at sunrise, and 66° maximum from noon to 1½ P. M., the warmest morning so late in the season in my register, except in 1847, when it was 61° on 24th November, and highest maximum except in 1856, when it marked 69° on same day, (Nov. 20,) and warmest minimum and maximum conjointly in any so late in the year.

German Festival.

A German Festival, to raise funds for a German Hospital, was held on Monday night, in the hall on the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. A want has long been felt for a hospital for German immigrants who reach this country sick, friendless, ignorant of the English language, and otherwise wrong side up. The efforts to build this hospital have thus far been made, almost wholly, by the German mechanics and ladies. They expect to receive from the City a building lot on Fifty-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and Fourth-avenue. The hospital will probably cost $100,000. The building will not be put up till $50,000 have been raised; $6,000 have already been secured through the exertions of German ladies.

To the Festival there have been given articles valued at $10,000, which are to be disposed of by lottery. There are also four large tables loaded with gifts, which are for sale. The Festival will be held every day for about a month, and will begin at 3 P. M. and end about eight hours later. The admission fee is unreasonable for smallness. Single tickets, 10 cents; season tickets, $1.

Mr. HERMAN ROSE, the President of the Festival, and Mrs. WESENDONCK, its Lady President, made their bow to the benevolent public last night at 7½ o'clock. Various lively airs were played by Mr. WEISSE's band of ten pieces. A song sung by a detachment of the Turner Society was considered a good thing. Speeches in the German speech were made by the President, Mr. ROSE, and by Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK. The President expressed his pride and pleasure in the success which had rewarded the efforts of the German mechanics.

The hall presented a gay spectacle. The walls were tastefully draped with several editions of the Stars and Stripes, and flags of most of the German States. A large collection of paintings and engravings, and the names of Humboldt, Kent, Frederick II., Goethe, Franklin, Jefferson and others garnished the walls. Gen. SIGEL was represented more than once in plaster.

Many of the articles were worth admiration and money. At the western end of the hall, and adapted to take the eye of coming or parting guests, was the refreshment table, with its solid or inspiriting burden. One Bologna sausage, of generous dimensions, would excite sympathy for the elephant who had lost his proboscis. As an offset to this table there was one, groaning beneath works of SCHILLER, HEINE and other authors.

In one corner, a splendid piano stood, the gift of A. STEINWAY & SONS. Two exquisite specimens of carvying in bone, the work of W. LANTS, representing scenes from New Testament history, were given to the festival by the President. A billiard table, of oak, inlaid with rosewood, the gift of C. ROTH, won many encomiums. A persuasive display was also made of sofa-cushions, violins, bonnets, pickles, reticules stoves, jewelry, mirrors, photograph albums, pen-wipers, bird-cages, doll-babies, chairs, slippers, combs, lamp-mats, and a shipload of other trinkets in which the ornamental prevailed, without excluding the useful.

The rush of visitors had not set in last night, but the hall was pretty well filled with ladies and gentlemen of the German and the non-German persuasions. Any one of the latter class who will learn to pronounce "*ganz lieb*" can go through the Festival, and easily earn a reputation for skill in talking German and for good taste.

The Park Barracks and Bedloe's Island Relief Association.

This Association acknowledges the receipt of the following articles and sums of money:

One hundred dollars through Mr. Caleb; Mrs. Woolsey, $10; Mrs. A. Banson, $5; Mrs. J. Lenum, $5; Mrs. Blakeley, $5; Miss M. B. Brown, $5; Mr. Spies, $5; Miss Morris, $2; Mrs. Bogart, $2; Miss Willis, $2; Mrs. W., $1; Mrs. Birch, $2; Pittsfield Association, $10; Catskill Soldiers' Association, $50—by Mrs. Samuel Hopkins.

Contributions of various articles were received from Pittsfield, Mass., by Mrs. Finn and Mrs. Hughes; from Staten Island, by Mrs. Tuttle; from Northampton, Mrs. Chapman; from sundry places, by Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Bogart, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Euston, Miss Stephen, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Hillenger, St. Paul's Church, Yonkers; Mrs. J. C. Church; from ladies in Cattskill; First Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Mrs. H. Lorrie; from ladies of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square; and many others from sundry friends.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 29, 1862:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	16
Complaints for which no cause existed	—
Notices for abatement served	13
Abatements of nuisances under notice	23
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	154
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	378
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	54
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	4
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	31
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	133
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,470

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 24th day of Nov. to the 1st day of Dec... 1862: Men, 82; Women, 74; Boys, 160; Girls, 96.....Total, 352. Adults, 156; Children, 196. Males, 182; Females, 170. Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	8
Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	51
Brain and nerves	58	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	27
Generative organs	4	Unknown	2
Heart, and blood vessels	7	Urinary organs	1
Lungs, throat, &c	153	Violence, accidents, &c.	15
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	19		
Total			352

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 2, 1861	333—Inc. 29
Week ending Nov. 24, 1862—	
From acute diseases	169
From chronic diseases	121
From external causes, &c.	23—313
Week ending Dec. 1, 1862—	
From acute diseases	186
From chronic diseases	138
From external causes, &c.	28—352
Increase this week	39

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. TASISTRO AT IRVING HALL.—An audience of especial respectability and intelligence comfortably filled the auditorium of Irving Hall on Monday evening, to hear Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO deliver a lecture on "The Giants and Pigmies of America." The subject is suggestive, and of interest to all classes of the community. It deals with personalities of the great and little public men of the country, in that gossiping, piquant way which is so irresistibly attractive to the curious and inquiring mind of the great mass of the people. It gives us the inner social and political life of many of our public men for several years past, pleasantly analyzing the characters of Presidents and place-hunters, Senators and snobs, lobbyites and loafers, and enabling us to form a juster opinion than we may, perhaps, have hitherto done, of the real value to their native land which we should put on some tritons, who were very insignificant, and other minnows, who might, had circumstances admitted, have developed into size and usefulness. Mr. TASISTRO has been behind the scenes. He speaks of that whereof he has had observation and experience; and his manner of telling what he knows is clear, colloquial and entertaining. His lecture should be repeated at not very distant intervals. It will always be listened to with pleasure; and cannot fail to become—if varied in detail from time to time—a standard source of amusement during the coming Winter.

TAX RECEIPTS.—Since the tax-books were opened on the 22d of September, $7,643,050 51 have been paid to the Receiver of Taxes in the New Court-house. Previous to this date, there was paid into the City Treasury $4,329,255 32. The following table shows the amounts that have been paid on each day of November:

Nov.		Nov.	
1	$29,003 46	17	$62,933 03
3	39,028 71	18	110,598 28
4	57,213 65	19	111,578 44
5	39,246 31	20	125,182 70
6	80,650 09	21	120,730 63
7	72,024 81	22	93,236 69
8	57,079 04	24	166,421 67
10	69,990 71	25	145,708 82
11	72,207 37	26	341,362 38
12	58,914 23	28	457,168 24
13	89,281 61	29	774,057 21
14	77,901 67		
15	60,971 51	Total, Nov.	$3,313,795 19
Previous to November			4,329,255 32
Total			$7,653,050 51
Total amount of tax levied			9,917,810 25
Balance due			$2,274,759 84

REVENUE STAMPS.—No invoices will be received at the Custom-house from and after to-day, unless accompanied by revenue stamps—a 25-cent one for sums of $100, a 50-cent one for sums of $500, and $1 stamps for sums exceeding $500.

FORT LAFAYETTE.—It is said that no more prisoners will be released from Fort Lafayette at present, as there are no persons confined there who can be let loose with safety.

A MAN KILLED BY A CAR—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BODY.—On Sunday afternoon last a man, whose name is unknown, was knocked down and almost instantly killed by a car on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. The facts, so far as we have been able to learn them, are these: At the place above indicated, one-horse cars of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue lines stop and turn around, and by a contrivance which they have, instead of loosing the horse from the vehicle, they give the car a sudden whirl, and around goes horse and all. The deceased was in the act of getting upon one of these cars, when a car of the other line came up close along side, and was suddenly set upon its usual whirl. The result was that deceased was struck on the head by the corner of the car as it came around, knocked down and instantly killed. The most remarkable part of the story is that his body very suddenly disappeared, and no one can tell whither. The Police Captain of that Precinct reported the accident, and it appears that the driver of the car was taken into custody, but no inquest has been held upon the body, and no notice of the death had been sent to the Coroner's Office at a late hour last evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of EDWIN MURPHY, who died from injuries received on the 12th of October last. From the testimony of Mr. SWEETSER, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad, it appears that a train of twenty-two cars, with a regiment of soldiers, was moving east at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. When coming down a slight grade, a little beyond Paterson, the coupling of the cars gave way, and they were thus separated. The engineer, suspecting what the trouble was, whistled up the brakes after they had been put on, with a view of keeping the forward part of the train out of the way of the rear portion. The soldiers, however, rushed to the platform, and put on the brakes so tight that it was impossible for the engine to move the train, hence the collision. The deceased was on the platform at the time, and he, with others, were seriously injured. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. MURPHY was about 21 years of age, and a native of this State.

FREE LECTURES TO WOMEN.—Mrs. FARNHAM begins her series of free lectures to women, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. As Mrs. FARNHAM gives her time and ability freely in these lectures, it is hoped that there will be sufficient interest manifested to enable her to feel that she is doing good.

DEPARTURE OF MARINES.—A large troop of marines have left the Brooklyn Barracks and embarked on board the California steamer. Their destination, as already reported, is the Mare Island Navy-yard. They were commanded by Major GARLAND, late Executive officer of the Flushing-avenue Barracks, and accompanied by Capt. D. M. COHEN, Lieut. MCKEAN and Lieut. CONER.

CAVALRY MOVING.—A detachment of regular cavalry will leave this City in a few days for the riding-school at Carlisle, Penn. The men are newly-enlisted, and will be fitted out with all necessary equipments on their arrival at the school. Two splendid companies of this important branch of the service were sent to the seat of war some time since. They are being rapidly replaced, and in a short time others will be ready to follow.

RECOVERY OF $1,000 OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Late on Monday night two thieves, well known to the police, were arrested by Officer BARBALET, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in a saloon on the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery. In their possession was found a valise containing $500 in money and $500 worth of jewelry, consisting of watches, jewelry, lockets, bracelets, and other articles, all of which had been stolen. The thieves refused to give any account of themselves, and were locked up for examination at the Tombs.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—Officer CORCORAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested GARRET CULBERT, yesterday morning, for attempting to vote illegally in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward. In the afternoon, Officer MCDERMOTT, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested CHARLES MCNEAL. JOHN WARD, *alias* John Myers, *alias* John Moran, was taken into custody by Officer HIRSCH, for voting illegally in the Sixth Ward. They were taken before Alderman HALL, at the Tombs, and committed for examination. Cornelius Crannon, John Lyons, James Rourke and Bartlett McCunn were also arrested, in the Twenty-third Precinct, for the same offence.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Mr. JOHN M. MACKAY, doing business at No. 120 Water-street, was Monday arrested by Officer HAGAN, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by WM. MCMONNIES, Esq., also a merchant of this City. The complaint sets forth that in Sept., 1861, the accused did willfully and corruptly testify to the following words: "That in or about the month of April, 1857, MACKAY & LUSHER did not purchase any teas for THOMAS MCNAIR on which commissions were charged as commission merchants and factors, for said MCNAIR." This alleged perjury took place before a referee in a certain trial then pending, said referee having been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State. The accused was taken before Alderman HALL and held to bail in $2,000 to answer the complaint before the Court of General Sessions.

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—We would call the attention of the benevolent to the advertisement of the women connected with the National Freedman's Association. They have opened a room on the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, and where they invite any who are willing to aid them in making garments for the destitute women and children now within the lines of our armies.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.—The attendance of every officer of Gen. MEAGHER's Irish Brigade, now in this City and vicinity, is required at the Head Recruiting Office, No. 596 Broadway, at 9½ o'clock this morning. Arrangements for the reception of the remains of Maj. THOMAS O'NEILL will then be made.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—We learn that Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE has been requested to repeat the discourse delivered by him on Thanksgiving Day, and that he has consented to do so, of which due notice will be given.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies' Fair, of which we have before spoken, opens to-day at Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, continuing for three days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met Monday evening, the President, Alderman FRANKS, in the Chair.

The Mayor sent in a communication, vetoing the resolution passed on Nov. 17, appropriating $400 for a stand of colors, to be presented to the Fourth Metropolitan, First Empire and Second Senatorial Regiments, on the ground that there was no money in the Treasury applicable to the purpose. The usual course in regard to the communication was taken.

The Special Committee appointed some time since to consult with the New-York authorities in relation to the defences of the Harbor, submitted the following report: "That since the appointment of the Committee they have obtained all the information in their power as to the present condition of our defences, and what is being done by Government for greater security. Your Committee believe the present state of the defences of this harbor are sufficient to protect us against any force now known to threaten us; and that the Federal Government is engaged in mounting more guns of large calibre, and in other ways providing against any possible attack, so that at present there appears to be no call on this Common Council for action on the subject. Your Committee has ascertained that there is a plan now under consideration by the Common Council of New-York, having in view a more efficient and permanent system of defence than has yet been inaugurated, in which this Common Council may be invited to co-operate; therefore, we recommend the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Harbor Defences be continued, with instructions to report to this Board from time to time, any information on that subject they may obtain, that may require the action of this Common Council.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Alderman GREEN moved to take up the veto of the Mayor of the resolution appropriating $1,000 for the benefit of the Catholic orphans, whose asylum was destroyed by fire recently.

The communication being taken up, Alderman GREEN moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Common Council do hereby authorize and direct the Comptroller to issue in behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum a certificate of indebtedness of the City of Brooklyn to the amount of $1,000.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counselor be, and he is hereby directed to petition the Legislature of this State, at its next ensuing session, to legalize the issue of said certificate, and the appropriation made thereof, as demanded by public necessity.

Alderman STRONG moved to amend, so as to read that "this Board" memorialize the Legislature.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended adopted by ayes, 8; nays, 7.

On motion of Alderman WHITNEY, the subject was reconsidered, and an amendment by Alderman FRANKS was adopted, to the effect, that the Clerk of the Board send copies of the resolution to the members elect of the Assembly and Senate, which was accepted, and the original resolution, as amended, was adopted; ayes, 11; nays, 4.

On motion of Alderman PERRY, a ballot was entered into for Constable of the Seventeenth Ward, to fill a vacancy, which resulted in the election of Mr. JOHN R. GRITMAN.

The Committee on Bounties to Volunteers reported in favor of discontinuing the same, which was adopted.

A motion to reconsider the vote taken at the last meeting to grant a franchise to the Brooklyn and Ridgewood Railroad Company, was made by Alderman WHITNEY, and lost by a vote of 6 ayes to 9 nays, after which the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Dec. 3.—Nos. 40, 42 to 45 inclusive, 47 to 55 inclusive, 17, 62 to 66 inclusive.

THE BUSHWICK-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—This matter was brought before Judge LOTT, in Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, on an application on behalf of the City, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. The application is opposed on the part of the property owners, by H. C. MURPHY and GEO. THOMPSON, Esqrs. The Corporation Counsel appeared for the City. The chief grounds on which the application is opposed are briefly as follows: The act which was passed April 26, 1861, is alleged to be unconstitutional. It limits the amount of expenditures to $500,000. The Constitution provides that an adequate and certain remedy must be provided in such cases to compensate the owners of the land taken, and any limit destroys the certainty of adequate compensation. It should appear on the face of the act that the compensation is adequate. The act also affixes a condition to the raising of the money—namely, that the bonds shall bear an interest of six per cent., and shall not be sold below their par value, and it is held that all those restrictions are opposed to the right of the owners to unconditional compensation. Under the act, all proceedings by which the land may be taken would be null and void, if the expenses should be found to exceed the amount specified. This could not be done. After the completion of the report of the Commissioner, the right of the owners to compensation is settled, and cannot be arrested without the process of law. Another objection is, that the bill—which is a local one—embraces more than one subject, and that is not expressed in the title. The act declared it to be "an act to widen and improve" certain streets, whereas, the act itself contemplates the laying out of a new street also. The decision of the Court was reserved.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—JOHN YATES, employed in the establishment of ENGLE & Co., distillers, South-First street, E. D., as clerk, was brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, upon the charge of embezzlement. The accused was employed as salesman and collector from April to October, 1862, during which time, as alleged in the complaint, he received from customs the sum of $2,489 66, which he applied to his own use. EDWARD ZENNI, one of the Firm, testified that YATES admitted to him that he had received and collected over $1,500 of monies belonging to ENGLE & Co., and that he had remitted $400 to England. The defendent pleaded not guilty, and the examination was fixed for Thursday next.

DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS KING.—Mr. THOMAS KING, formerly Captain of the Forty-Second Precinct Police, died at his residence in Hudson-avenue, on Tuesday, from hemorrhage of the lungs, to which he had been subject for years. His wife died some two weeks since, and thus four small children are left orphans.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner BENNETT held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a man—name unknown—in the employ of Mrs. HOLMES, in the town of Gravesend, who died of congestion of the brain, superinduced by intemperance. Deceased was an Irishman by birth, about 30 years of age. He had been in Mrs. HOLMES' employ for so short a time that his name had not become known to the family. An inquest was also held by Coroner NORRIS upon the body of JOHN CLASSON, who died suddenly at his residence on the Hunterfly Road. Cause, intemperance. Verdicts in accordance were rendered in both cases.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MONITOR WEEHAWKEN.—The iron-clad monitor *Weehawken*, which was launched from Mr. COLWELL's yard in Jersey City a short time since, is fast approaching completion, and it is expected will be in readiness for service in about two weeks. The turret has been placed in position, and the port-holes for the two monster guns are nearly finished. The pilot-house, which is made of plates of iron, eleven inches thick, will be placed on the top of the turret, and is pierced with small holes for lookouts near the top. A couple of days since, while some workmen were moving a small engine on rollers on the deck of the monitor, it suddenly lurched overboard, carrying with it sixteen men, who fortunately escaped with only a ducking.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The Nineteenth Anniversary of Fidelity Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance, of Jersey City, was celebrated last night in Trinity M. E. Church. The exercises consisted of singing by the choir, and addresses by Rev. ROBERT TRAVIS, Jr., Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, and Rev. J. B. WAKELY. There was a large audience in attendance.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—Paymaster GIBSON, U. S. A., on Tuesday, commenced paying off the men at the hospitals in Newark. Some $30,000 were paid out. THOMAS MCDONALD, Company I, Seventy-ninth New-York, arrived on the 2d. It is a notorious fact, and one which is beginning to be discussed with interest—that a large proportion of the soldiers in this institution are fit for duty. Many of them, however, succeed by artful pretences of being sick or maimed in imposing on the officers of the hospital, and are retained in hospital long after they are sufficiently recovered to return to duty. Instances are known where men have been seen to counterfeit lameness upon coming in sight of the hospital on their return from a furlough, who had previously been seen running races along the streets with their comrades, without a sign of bodily weakness. In fact, the streets of Newark, at all hours of the day and night, are thronged with soldiers, very many of whom are apparently perfectly well. In view of this fact, which, so far as our observation extends, is the case everywhere, the statements that there are actually at this moment one hundred and eighty thousand men absent from the ranks, becomes credible. Although it may not be easy in all cases to detect imposition, still it is to be feared that the officers of the hospital are remiss in not returning men to duty who are fit, and in failing to use active measures to ferrit out the shirkers. There are also many in the hospital who manifestly are permanently disabled for duty. Both the classes above named are drawing pay—the first dishonestly, and the second unnecessarily. The well should be sent at once to duty, and the permanently maimed should, when convalescent, promptly receive their discharge. These are among the small

leaks through which the public treasure is wasting in driblets, whose aggregate is counted by millions.

There is another fact, in connection with some of our Government hospitals, which is far more creditable to the right feelings of the soldiers than to the efficiency of the officers in charge: we are credibly informed that many men now in the hospitals at Newark are anxious to return to their regiments, and that *some have actually deserted and reported themselves to their regiments for duty*. Where the fault lies, we are unable to say, but we trust the new Surgeon will make the matters referred to the subjects of careful scrutiny.

AID TO VOLUNTEERS.—Mayor BIGELOW, of Newark, is now engaged in distributing the State extra pay of $6 per month to the wives and widowed mothers of New-Jersey volunteers. This is paid every month, the city advancing the money to the State, and an account being rendered for settlement about every three months. The City of Newark also has a special "Volunteer Aid Committee," appointed by the Common Council, April 24, 1861, to take charge of the disbursement of a fund provided by the city, for the relief of the families of New-Jersey soldiers, under an act of the Legislature, approved May 8, 1861, authorizing a loan by the city of $100,000 for the purpose. This Committee, or a portion of it, sit daily, at their rooms, corner of Broad and Clinton streets, and have discretionary power in the disbursement of their funds, rendering a monthly report to the Common Council. The aid thus rendered is not confined to men enlisted in Newark regiments, but includes all volunteers whose families reside in Newark, no matter where they may have enlisted. The aid furnished includes regiments from New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other States, some reports showing relief to have been given to families of volunteers belonging to no less than thirty-two different regiments outside of New-Jersey. The number of persons applying for aid has of late largely increased, owing to the high price of the necessaries of life, and the failure of the soldiers to get their pay from the Government, in some cases for many months past. It is a touching sight to behold some of the women who apply for this aid, perhaps for the first time in their lives, being forced to seek a means of support outside of the strong and willing hands which have always kept want from their door. Poverty struggles fiercely with price, and many times do they go away and return, before they can muster courage to present themselves at the desk as supplicants for relief. The first $100,000 authorized to be raised by loan for the purpose is entirely expended, but the city has recently made an appropriation of $5,000 to continue the work, in anticipation of a supplemental act authorizing a further loan. The Committee, which is composed of Aldermen MACKNET, REMER and LITTELL, have discharged their duties with the greatest delicacy and prudence, having gratuitously devoted to the work an amount of time and labor which entitles them to the warmest gratitude of the community.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—An elegant sword and equipments were presented to Capt. G. B. HALSTED, at the City Hotel, Newark, on Tuesday evening, by a number of friends. Capt. H. served gallantly for some time as one of Gen. AUGUR's Staff, and was taken prisoner with that officer and a number of others of Gen. POPE's army during his campaign on the Rappahannock. Capt. H. was confined in the Libby Prison in Richmond for nearly two months, and finally released on parole. He has now been exchanged and ordered to report immediately at Washington. Capt. H. is brother of O. S. HALSTED, ("Pet,") known in connection with the famous KEARNY Letters.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-JERSEY.—The Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, composed of men from Newark and vicinity, and the last regiment of three years men raised in that vicinity, is now stationed at "Camp Ferry Hill," where it is expected the regiment will winter. Desertions having been somewhat numerous of late, Col. CARMAN, the commandant of the regiment, has determined to put a stop to the evil by making an example of the first man caught. A few evenings since the regiment captured several rebels, including a notorious character named LEOPOLD.

THE HACKENSACK OUTRAGE.—The young lady who was assaulted by the negro near Hackensack remains in an unconscious state. The poor girl was subjected to the most brutal violence. Large pieces of flesh were dug from her breast and face by the heels of the scoundrel's boots, and her whole body was more or less bruised. The negro who perpetrated the outrage is a runaway from the South, and had been taken in by Mr. DOREMUS, clothed, fed and put to work.

A CROP OF HORSE RAILROADS.—In addition to the horse railroads alluded to by us a few days since, as about to be built between Newark and the surrounding towns, we learn that it is contemplated to build roads from Newark to Elizabeth, Montclair, (West Bloomfield,) and also to Jersey City, the Newark Plank Road Company having given notice of an application to be made to the Legislature for a charter to build a horse railroad over their present line.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The nine Methodist Episcopal Churches of Newark, on Sunday contributed $2,885 97 to the Missions of the Church, being over $600 more than last year's contribution. In one church (Broad-street) the amount collected was $1,035 97.

EXTRA POLICE.—It is customary in Newark to augment the police force on the 1st of December, by swearing in a number of extra men, who serve until April 1. Accordingly, on Monday, thirty extra policemen were added to the force.

WAGES MOVEMENT.—The journeymen horseshoers of Newark have held a meeting, and demanded an increase of wages. The employers meet on Wednesday evening to consider the matter.

EXAMINATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The annual public examinations of the public primary schools of Newark take place this week, continuing from Tuesday until Friday.

MORTALITY OF NEWARK.—The weekly report of interments in Newark for the week ending Nov. 29, shows 48 deaths, 34 of which were of children under 10.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3647, 3649, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669, 3677, 3879, 3681, 3683, 3685, 3687, 3689, 3693. *Part II.*—Nos. 4030, 4034, 4050, 4052, 4054, 4058, 4064, 4068, 4072, 4074, 4076, 4078, 4082, 4088, 4092, 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, 4116. *Part III.*—Nos. 1732, 3509, 1835, 1018, 2535, 1885, 3600, 2506, 2529, 2640, 2685, 2837, 2904, 2914, 2960, 2929, 3056, 3074.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrers 29, 32, 37, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53. Issues of Law and Fact, Nos. 217, 282, 180, 272, 255, 256, 257.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3131, 3135, 2949, 3143, 3145, 1843, 2929, 3069, 1965, 2737, 3011, 3139, 11, 2157, 3049. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 1880, 2700, 2362, 1752, 2712, 2720, 2688, 806, 562, 1850, 1854, 978, 2656, 2802.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1679, 1404, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1700, 1702, 1703, 1704. *Part II.*—Nos. 400, 1398, 1195, 1419, 385, 1267, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717.

United States Circuit Court....DEC. 1.

Before Judge Shipman.

The following decisions were rendered by the Judge this morning:

Dion C. Boucicault vs. Fox & Lingard.—This was the case brought to recover damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copyright of the play called "The Octoroon." The plaintiff had a verdict and the defendants moved for a new trial. Motion denied.

Morton vs. The Eye and Ear Infirmary.—This case was brought by the plaintiff claiming to be the discoverer of the anæsthetic effects of ether, to recover for the use of ether by the defendants contrary to a patent issued to the plaintiff. The defendants had a verdict and the plaintiff moved for a new trial. Motion denied.

Philo T. Ruggles vs. Wm. Beach Lawrence.—This was a motion to remand the case back to the Supreme Court. The action was brought by the plaintiff, as referee appointed by the Supreme Court of the State, to foreclose a mortgage. The defendant, a resident of Rhode Island, appeared in the action, and on petition to the State Court obtained an order remanding the case to this court. Whereupon the plaintiff moved here that it be sent back.

The Judge denied the motion but remarked that the Court would take care that any funds arising in the action should be placed in the hands of the Trustee, to be disposed of under the direction of the State Court.

MOTION TO REMAND CAUSE TO THE STATE COURT—ACTION UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS.

Theodore Vieto et al, vs. John J. Cisco.—In July last, the plaintiffs, merchants in this City, received from their correspondent in Mexico five bonds of $1,000 each, with a request that they would collect the amount due on the coupons and sell the bonds and remit the proceeds. These bonds are what are known as Texas indemnity bonds, and were issued to the State of Texas by the United States under act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1850, are declared on their face to be "transferable on delivery," and are payable to bearer. The plaintiffs, on receipt of the bonds, called on the defendant, who is the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to collect the coupons and inquire as to the disposition of the bonds. The defendant informed the plaintiffs that the State of Texas, on receiving the bonds, by an act of its Legislature, set them apart as its school fund, and directed that they should not be issued or put in circulation by the Treasury of the State unless with the indorsement of the Governor. As the bonds lacked such indorsement, and, by direction of the United States Treasury Department, Mr. Cisco claimed to retain the bonds in his custody. The plaintiffs objected to his doing so, on the ground that the facts stated afforded no warrant for the defendants retaining the bonds, as against their correspondent in Mexico, who, as the bonds were declared on their face to be "payable to bearer," and "transferable on delivery," must be presumed to have received them for value, and without notice of the act of Texas, which was a regulation in force only between it and its officers, but could not affect *bona fide* holders. They also claimed that, in no view of the case, had the defendant a right to take the bonds, as he was not the representative of the State of Texas, and had no more authority than any other stranger in the premises. They also urged that the bonds should be demanded and taken from them, if at all, by regular legal proceedings, so that they might stand justified to their correspondent in Mexico. The defendant, however, under his instructions from Washington, felt bound to retain the bonds.

The plaintiffs thereupon brought their action in the Supreme Court of this State against the defendant, to recover the value of the bonds. The defendant then obtained an *ex-parte* order removing the case into this court by *certiorari*, under the act 2d of March, 1833, ch. 946, commonly known as the *Force Bill*—(passed at the time of South Carolina nullification)—authorizing the removal into the Federal courts of any suit brought against United States officers for acts done in enforcing the revenue laws.

The defendant thereupon moved this Court to quash the writ of *certiorari* and remand the case to the State Court, on the ground that it did not come within the provisions of the Act of Congress and that the Court consequently had no jurisdiction. The defendant in opposing the motion set forth by affidavit that he held the bonds as Assistant Treasurer, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury; that the bonds were issued by the United States to the State of Texas when the State Government was loyal; that the same were not issued or put in circulation by the State of Texas, but had been illegally taken by certain rebels against the Government, and that the Treasury Department of the United States directed the defendant to retain them as property in the care and custody of the United States for the loyal Government of the State of Texas, when the same shall be reëstablished under the guarantees of the Constitution.

Held by the Court—That the motion to remand the case to the State Court must be granted on the ground that the case was not one within the statute, and this Court has no jurisdiction thereof.

Mr. Silliman, for plaintiff, for the motion; Mr. Smith, United States District Attorney, for the defendant, in opposition.

A COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

Andrae Frederica was brought up to plead to an indictment for making counterfeit coin. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for eight months. He had been imprisoned already on the charge for eight months, and did not seem dissatisfied with his sentence.

A Question of Fact Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Gilbert Weissell vs. Edwin A. Brooks.—The plaintiff, in 1857, was a book-keeper in the employ of a Mr. Lippincott. Defendant and Lippincott, in the Summer of 1857, had business transactions together, in the course of which, defendant loaned Lippincott considerable sums of money. On the 27th of June, 1857, defendant received from plaintiff the sum of $1,000. The plaintiff testified that this was a loan, which he (plaintiff) individually made to defendant. On the contrary, it was claimed by defendant, that the $1,000 was received in payment of the indebtedness of Lippincott to him.

Verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, H. A. Craw and W. Robbins; for defendant, Henry T. Chuter and Ex-Judge Peabody.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No. 111 BROADWAY, New-York.

My attention has just been called to your report of the ruling of Judge Mullen, in the libel suit of Chapin *vs.* Ross *et al.*, tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, on the 25th ult. You were in error in saying that Judge Mullen held that the defendants, Ross & Tousey were *not* liable for circulating papers containing the libel complained of, the fact being that his Honor held that said defendants *were* liable, and left it for the jury to assess the damages. The plaintiff claimed $10,000, and the jury gave 6 cents.

EDWARD H. SPOONER.
Attorney for Geo. Ross & Sinclair Tousey.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 2, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.ex-i.	101	1800	Erie Railway	61⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con.	104⅛	1500	do	61⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L ½ y'rly.	101⅛	300	do b30	62
			450	do b30	61⅞
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes	104⅛	100	do s30	61⅞
			50	Erie R. Pref. b30	93
14,000	U. S. Dem. N's	125⅛	1000	do	92⅜
5,000	Jer. City W. Ln.	109	500	do b30	92½
10,000	City 6s, '78	110	125	do	92⅜
2,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '62	101⅛	100	do b10	92⅞
23,000	Missouri St. 6s	52⅛	200	Hudson River R.	74
5,000	do b30	52⅛	150	do	74⅜
6,000	Cal. St. 7s	112	200	do	74⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	115	200	do b30	74⅜
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	116	200	do b30	75
3,000	Bu., N. Y. & Erie 1st M. ex. int.	95	300	do	75
			50	do	75⅛
500	Hud. R. 1st M.	116	600	Harlem Railroad	22⅛
3,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	101⅛	15	Sixth-avenue R.	124
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93⅛	36	Reading Railroad	76⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	102⅜	110	Harlem Rail. Pre	52⅛
3,000	Ch. & N.W. Int. B.	88	50	do	52⅛
17,000	Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds b60	62	1300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90⅜
			100	do b30	90⅜
6,000	do	61	100	do b30	90⅜
10,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d m.	33⅛	200	do s10	90⅜
2,000	D.L.& W. 1st bd.	114	50	do b30	90⅜
2,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st m.	97	100	M.S.& N.I.R.R. b30	39⅛
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mge.	80	150	do	39
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st. ex.	110	200	do b30	39
15,000	Clev. & Tol. s f. bd.	103⅛	200	do	38⅜
1,000	P., F. W.& C. 2d m.	92⅛	100	do b60	39
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	70	50	do b10	38⅜
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4m.	72⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. G.S.	84
7,000	do	72	450	do b30	84
1,000	Hannibal & St. J. b	50⅛	300	do s30	83⅜
10	Bk. of the Repub.	101	400	do	83⅜
10	Park Bk.	118	50	Panama Railroad	159
13,000	American Gold	231	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
20,000	do b30	131⅛	500	do b30	79
50,000	do	131⅛	450	do	78¾
10,000	do b3	131⅛	50	do	78¾
5,000	do b60	131⅛	2000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	42⅛
10,000	do b60	131⅛	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	82
200	Cum. Coal pf.	13	100	do s30	81⅞
50	do s30	13	100	do s15	82
5	Pacific Mail St. Co.	120⅛	150	do s10	82
50	do	120⅛	100	do s60	81⅛
85	do	120⅜	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	68⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	102⅜	300	do	68⅜
100	do	102⅞	350	do s30	68
100	do s30	102⅜	200	do	68⅛
100	do b10	102⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R. s30	80
1000	do	103	50	do s30	80⅜
600	do b30	103	50	do b10	80⅜
100	do s10	102⅞	300	do	80⅛
20	Del. L. & West. R.	129	100	do b30	80⅜
50	do	129⅛	50	do s30	80⅛
100	do	130	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	51
50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33	150	do	51⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	104⅛	200	Cum. Coal Pref.	13⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	92⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref.	52
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97⅜	200	do b60	52⅜
15,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m.	92	200	Reading Railroad	76⅛
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	96	350	Mich. Cen. R.	90⅜
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	79	100	do b30	90⅜
180,000	Amer. Gold. b60	131⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	38⅛
5,000	do b30	131⅛	100	do	38⅛
20,000	do	131	200	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	83⅜
20,000	do b10	131	200	do	83⅜
15,000	do	130⅞	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78⅜
10,000	do	130⅞	50	do	78⅜
150	Pac. M. S. Co.	121	600	do	78⅜
200	do	121⅛	100	do s30	78⅜
300	N. Y. Central R.	102⅞	100	do s30	78⅛
100	do b30	103	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	42⅛
500	Erie Railway	61⅞	400	do	42⅞
100	do b30	61⅞	100	do b30	43
100	Erie R. Pref.	92⅞	400	Galena & Chic. R.	82
300	do	92⅜	50	do b10	82
100	do s30	92⅜	50	do s30	81⅜
150	Hud. River R. s30	74⅛	1,000	Cleve. & To. R.	68⅛
50	do s10	74⅛	300	do	68
100	do b30	74⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	80
150	do b30	75	50	do	80⅛
100	Harlem Railroad	22	275	do	80⅛
200	do b10	22	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	51⅛
200	do b60	22⅛			

TUESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

There was less excitement to-day than yesterday on the Stock Exchange. There was no reaction, however, from the sudden large advance in prices, until late in the day, when the disposition to realize was a fraction more decided on most of the Railroads. A pretty heavy amount of business was done at both sessions of the Board. The differences realized by some of the *Bull* operators on their cheap purchases, through the depression of last week, are said to be large. The rise averages about 2½ ⅌ cent. from the lowest figures of Saturday last. These figures were made by *short* sales chiefly, and on the theory of the *Bear* interest that some important departure from the present currency policy of the Government would be foreshadowed on the meeting of Congress. There is nothing new, thus far, on this point, from Washington, of an official nature, beyond the brief reference in the President's Message to a system of Bank Circulation based upon Government credits. The market for Money favors the upward movement in Stocks, and there is nothing in the moderate and conciliatory temper of the Message to discourage financial confidence in the future. The Government Securities are steady in price at yesterday's advance, and State and Railway Bonds are also in fair request. At the Second Board there was some pressure to sell Gold Coin at the advance, and at the same time large orders to buy.

Late in the afternoon the following were the quotations at the close of the outside dealings on William-street, the market being barely steady in prices, with less speculative spirit than at the early Board:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜	104⅜	Missouri	52⅜	52⅜
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	104⅛	104	Tennessee	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	124⅜	125⅛	Harlem	22⅛	21⅜
American Gold	130⅞	130⅞	Illinois Central	79	78⅜
N. Y. Central	102⅞	102⅜	Toledo	68⅛	68
Erie Common	62	61⅞	Pittsburgh	43	42⅜
Erie Preferred	93	92⅜	Rock Island	80	80
Hudson	74	74⅛	Galena	82⅜	81⅜
Mich. Central	90	89⅜	Pacific	121	120⅜
Mich. Southern	39	38⅜	Panama	158	159
Mich. Guarant'd	84	83⅜	Harlem Pref.	52⅜	51⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Irving	76
Manhattan	129	Metropolitan	103⅜
Merchants'	103⅛	People's	90
Mechanics'	107	Grocers'	88
Union	106	East River	93
America	113	Shoe and Leather	101
Phœnix	104	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	100	St. Nicholas	92
National	99	Marine	130
Commerce	98⅜	Commonwealth	87
American Exchange	97	Importers' & Traders'	102
Bank of N. America	97	Park	117

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	116	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	96
Erie 1sts, '68	116	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	78
Erie thirds, '83	107	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	24
Erie fourths, '80	100⅜	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	98
Erie fifths, ext'd. '88	96⅜	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	89⅜
B.N.Y. & E. 1sts ex. '77	95	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	61
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	112	Chi. & N. W seconds	33⅛
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	95
Hudson Convert., '67	95	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	108
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct., 69–'72	110⅜	Gal. & Chic. firsts, Ext.	109⅛
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ⅌ c. '82	112⅜	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	110	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	93	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	92
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	102⅜	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	70
Pacific R., gt'd by Mo.	40	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	72

The price of Gold to-day is 131½@130⅞ ⅌ cents. Bills on London were at 144½@145 ⅌ cent. at the close of 'Change hour. The mail to-morrow goes by the Cunard steamer *Scotia*. The Brokers are getting money at 6 ⅌ cent. as the rule of the Street, with exceptions as low as 5 ⅌ cent. and as high as 7 ⅌ cent., according to the nature of the collateral. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury are again considerable this week and the Customs Duties light.

We learn that the net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, for October, were estimated at $131,000 in the late dividend circular. They prove to be much larger. Correcting that estimate, the earnings for the six months, from 1st of May to 1st of

November, are		$1,122,253 11
Less operating expenses, rents, taxes and improvements	$571,183 91	
Interest on Bonds after deducting interest received	148,504 80	—719,688 71
Giving for the 6 months a net of		$402,564 40

Which is 8.40 ⅌ cent. on the Capital Stock as it stood before the distribution of the new shares, and is 7 ⅌ cent. on the present capital.

The following table, which is compiled from the official quarterly statement of the Bank Department of Sept. 27, exhibits the proportion of United States Stocks, 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness, and other Stocks held at that date by the City banks to their loans and discounts. The list of Stocks includes about five millions of New-York State Stocks lodged in the Department for circulation, leaving the gross investment in Government Securities about $72,741,165:

Banks.	Capital.	Discounts.	Loans to Governm'nt
Bank of New-York	$2,000,000	$3,006,427	$2,676,450
Manhattan	2,050,000	4,537,556	1,137,933
New-York Dry Dock Co.	200,000	690,030	130,363
Seventh Ward	500,000	267,778	1,127,329
American Exchange	5,000,000	3,620,310	5,128,711
Atlantic	400,000	486,000	407,685
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,075,701	7,675,286
Bank of Commerce	9,222,320	5,315,706	10,485,400
Bank of Commonwealth	750,000	838,783	1,116,004
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	3,891,213	2,491,191
Bank of North America	1,000,000	1,452,064	960,000
Bank of Republic	2,000,000	3,019,558	2,087,331
Broadway	1,000,000	2,479,363	1,010,057
Bull's Head	200,000	493,873	161,871
Butchers' and Drovers'	800,000	1,565,951	907,900
Chatham	450,000	673,567	363,900
Chemical	300,000	2,367,416	1,371,412
Citizens'	400,000	910,343	212,000
City	1,000,000	3,470,612	448,411
Continental	2,000,000	1,431,471	2,607,711
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,650,525	918,264
East River	206,525	365,111	133,000
Fulton	600,000	1,318,933	522,123
Greenwich	200,000	316,798	201,661
Grocers'	300,000	377,696	381,350
Hanover	1,000,000	1,000,137	1,257,279
Importers' and Traders'	1,500,000	2,463,445	1,150,300
Irving	500,000	630,287	531,146
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	1,720,542	577,581
Manufacturers' & Mech.	500,000	643,988	804,487
Marine	400,000	1,103,118	393,200
Market	1,000,000	1,081,883	1,039,213
Mechanics'	2,000,000	3,581,497	1,326,651
Mech. Banking Assoc'n	500,000	404,614	715,552
Mechanics' and Traders'	600,000	1,022,239	552,921
Mercantile	1,000,000	2,831,106	640,003
Merchants'	2,776,775	2,879,522	3,802,295
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	1,119,429	1,639,465
Metropolitan	4,000,000	4,093,761	5,797,824
Nassau	1,000,000	2,074,847	420,750
National	1,500,000	161,834	2,311,987
New-York County	200,000	358,531	204,464
New-York Exchange	150,000	251,353	214,700
North River	400,000	538,540	451,489
Ocean	1,000,000	1,886,205	514,364
Oriental	300,000	696,439	172,038
Pacific	422,700	1,246,593	327,116
Park	2,000,000	6,979,694	1,953,950
People's	412,500	503,739	368,658
Phenix	1,800,000	3,964,331	177,022
St. Nicholas	750,000	701,261	815,257
Shoe and Leather	1,500,000	3,433,182	363,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	645,566	1,895,920
Union	1,500,000	1,530,456	2,599,100
Total	$69,125,820	$96,201,023	$77,741,165

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 24.	Dec. 1.		
Capital Stock	$11,720,475	$11,721,285	Inc.	$810
Loans	37,479,366	36,774,722	Inc.	704,044
Specie	5,521,463	5,465,634	Dec.	55,634
Due fm other Bks.	1,722,093	1,930,820	Dec.	208,727
Due to other Bks.	7,063,305	6,953,375	Dec.	109,930
Deposits	26,826,342	26,635,225	Dec.	191,117
Circulation	4,565,836	4,541,394	Dec.	24,442
United States legal tender and demand notes	4,219,679	4,377,403	Inc.	157,724

The following is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Custom-house, for the month of November, 1862, as compared with the two previous years:

November.	1860.	1861.	1862.
In warehouse Nov. 1	$789,347	$989,986	$83,328
Wareh'sed from foreign ports	168,773	27,234	13,752
Warehoused from other districts	15,606	27,946	14,357
Withdrawn for consumption	61,632	78,381	34,182
Withdrawn for transportation	3,432	21,436	1,375
Withdrawn for exportation	933	986	
In warehouse Nov. 29	916,729	944,313	75,830
Entered for consumption	401,649	138,315	352,835
Free merchandise entered	159,992	49,192	86,377
Domestic produce exported	1,055,495	876,077	1,116,964

DUTIES RECEIVED.

Duties.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
November	$163,488	$73,574	$76,566	$161,756
Previous 10 mos.	2,033,245	2,366,858	1,213,941	3,309,496
Total	$2,196,693	$2,440,432	$1,290,507	$3,471,252

The exports of Domestic Produce are quite heavy this week again. The total is close on to four millions of dollars.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Dec. 2 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,971,680	$2,849,445	$3,903,918
Prev. reported	90,566,036	121,667,828	138,380,047
Since Jan. 1	$92,537,716	$124,517,273	$142,283,965

The Hudson River Railroad Company earnings for November, 1862, were:

1862	$270,082 62
1861	197,761 77
Increase	$72,320 85

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for November, 1862, were:

1862	$368,800
1861	243,248
Increase	$125,552
Land sales for month	83,000
Cash collected from sales	53,000

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,213,040 98, including for Customs $68,000; payments, $1,408,076 13; balance, $10,753,086 64.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 189 bbls. Ashes, 29,268 bbls. Flour, 81 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 204,550 bushels Wheat, 125,010 bushels Corn, 170 bushels Rye, 5,966 bushels Barley, 44,533 bushels Oats, 771 bushels Malt, 7,141 pkgs. Provisions, and 832 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly purchased, at unchanged prices. Stock, 14,800 mats and 51,099 bags, including 39,526 bags Rio, 7,001 bags Maracaibo, 1,630 bags and 14,800 mats Java, 1,050 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 706 bags Laguayra, 189 bags Manilla, 105 bags Bombay and 64 bags Savanilla.

CHEMICALS—Have been less active, yet quoted steady.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair request, chiefly at 31½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is held firmly, at 67½c.@68c. for Middlings, ⅌ ℔. Sales 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active, and prices of common brands have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Trade brands are also held with more firmness. The reported sales since our last comprise 25,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 80 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60	@$5 75
Extra State	5 85	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 70	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 35	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@10 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales 2,650 bbls., at $6 50@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand, and is advancing; sales 1,700 bbls. Extra, at $5 90@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand, at $3 25@$3 62½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been quoted up 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, with a fair inquiry for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 175,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52@$1 55; Amber Western at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 36@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 32@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 23; White State at $1 45@$1 55, and Amber State at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, at an advance of 2c. ⅌ bushel; sales, since our last, 172,600 bushels at 72c.@74c. for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western; 80c. for White Western, and 75c. for Yellow Northern ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and good request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 64c.@66c.; Western at 65c.@66½c., and State at 65c.@66½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is more active, at $1 35@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Sales 17,000 bushels.

The business in breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "Influenced by unfavorable English advices, and a heavy increase of supplies, together with a decline in Flour, throughout the fortnight past, has been characterized by inactivity and general dullness. The demand for export to England has therefore been light, but for the West Indies, South America and British Provinces, there has been (as is usual at this season of the year) an increased inquiry. Considerable addition has been made to the stock in store, and it is thought to be now quite equal to that of last year, and consists largely of the lower and medium grades. Of the good family brands of Western there is a moderate supply, with a prospect of much increased railroad freights throughout the Winter, and that description is held more firmly. For Wheat, the demand is moderate and prices irregular. The decline in Sterling Exchange, high rates of insurance, and dull state of the foreign markets, prevents the export trade from operating to advantage, particularly with the present orders, which are at quite low limits. The stock of good quality, for Winter use, is moderate, and holders are not offering freely, preferring to await later sales. Barley continues to maintain a high price, and is scarce. Indian Corn is firm, and in demand for home use. At the Produce Exchange, yesterday, the trade was heavy, but prices not materially lower. The export clearances to Great Britain and Ireland from this port for the fortnight foot up 32,131 bbls. Flour, 920,222 bushels Wheat, 294,469 bushels Corn. To France, 100 bbls. Flour; 10,637 bushels Wheat to Havre, and 19,742 bushels Wheat to Bordeaux. To Portugal, 2,845 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,984 bushels Corn. To Mexico, 8,825 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,950 bushels Oats. To Brazil, 5,155 bbls. Flour. To Australia, 22,210 bushels Oats. To Continental Ports, 2,007 bushels Rye, 21,245 bushels Wheat."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1862:

From	To Date	Flour, Barrels	Wheat, Bushels	Corn, Bushels
New-York	Nov. 28, 1862	225,207	9,573,351	2,165,141
New-Orleans	Nov. 6, 1862	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Nov. 20, 1862	10,354	449,790	8,816
Baltimore	Nov. 20, 1862	7,100	231,059	16,714
Boston	Nov. 21, 1862	10,136	—	—
Other Ports	Nov. 14, 1862	—	298,690	—
Total		252,797	10,552,890	2,190,671
To about same period, 1861		356,789	5,084,282	3,695,803
To about same period, 1860		712,234	8,923,067	1,275,299
To about same period, 1859		99,308	231,008	—

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.
F'm N.Y., to Nov. 18, 1862	35,521	590,928	5,218
F'm other Ports to latest dates	2,659	—	1,667

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canal opened	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,133,998	1,414,834	1,622,727
Wheat, bush	17,002,883	28,748,060	31,126,496
Corn	14,079,679	22,157,221	21,531,470
Barley	2,900,958	2,036,115	1,969,649
Oats	6,414,250	5,332,025	5,233,166
Rye	320,515	740,023	742,477

Comparative statement showing the receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Buffalo, to Dec. 1, for three years.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Lake Opened—	April 25.	April 13.	April 5.
Flour, bbls	1,160,393	2,582,610	2,568,629
Wheat, bushels	18,247,744	26,116,175	28,939,228
Corn, bushels	11,362,567	20,773,791	23,354,670
Oats, bushels	1,163,548	1,701,635	2,579,582
Barley, bushels	260,931	272,464	361,841
Rye, bushels	77,095	329,942	626,944

Exports of Flour and Grain from Buffalo, by Canal, from the opening of navigation, May 1, to Nov. 30, 1862:

Flour, bbls			428,267
Wheat, bush	26,846,138	Barley, bush	258,982
Corn, bush	22,485,549	Rye, bush	628,662
Oats, bush	2,157,169	Tot. Grain, bush.	52,376,500

HAY—North River is in good request, at 65c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are moderately active, but at drooping prices; New Crop, 16c.@25c., according to quality, ⅌ ℔.

HEMP—Is quiet, at old prices. Sales, by auction, 170 bales Jute, at $185@$191 ⅌ ton.

LEATHER—Sole is actively sought after, at buoyant rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, at unchanged figures. Auction Sale in Philadelphia, Dec. 1—162 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at $2 55 ⅌ gallon, cash; 10 bbls. Resin, at $17 12½ ⅌ bbl., cash.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Dec. 1.—Sperm has been in more demand since our last, and the transactions have been confined to manufacturers, and include sales of 1,427 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 1,000 bbls., at $1 75; 170 do., at $1 70, and 110, at $1 73 ⅌ gallon. Also, 147 bbls., at a price not transpired. Whale is in moderate demand, with sales of 260 bbls. interior, at 83c., and 400 do. good, on private terms. Whalebone quiet, and without sales.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, '62	54,120	99,787	670,050
Same time last year	63,384	131,450	1,012,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at steady rates: sales, 700 bbls. at $13 12½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in demand at 7¼c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔.; sales 475 boxes. Lard is dearer to-day; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¼c.; 100 tcs. choice old at 10c., and 150 kegs at 11c., ⅌ ℔. Beef continues quiet at former rates. Sales, since our last, 160 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is active and firm at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in good request, at 9½c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Dec. 1, 1862.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Dec. 1, 1861.
Clear	579	783	831
Mess	79,310	96,300	11,965
Thin Mess	2,841	3,925	421
Prime Mess	2,472	2,472	387
Flank	51	70	27
Prime	4,921	6,010	3,671
Rumps	1,065	1,081	577
Refuse Mess	8,525	9,453	1,974
Refuse Prime	1,050	1,047	526
Other Refuse	2,648	5,631	2,213
Uninspected	25,330	24,515	10,834
Grand Total, bbls	128,786	151,659	33,476

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	1,897	1,128	2,440
Repacked Chicago do.	3,585	2,582	1,321
Railroad Beef	87	64	120
Refuse Mess	2,094	1,209	580
Other Refuse	235	280	1,100
Tierces Prime Mess	—	38	283
Country Mess	8,855	17	193
Country Prime	874	27	514
Uninspected, tcs	195	—	2,200
Uninspected bbls	38,819	499	12,922
Grand total, tcs. & bbls.	54,593	7,072	22,172

3,250 bbls. Pork in addition, for Government.

RICE—Has been inactive at former quotations. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, Dec. 1.

	1861.	1862.
Carolina, tcs	2,455	—
East India, cleaned, bags	9,305	19,657
East India, uncleaned, bags	5,000	20,360

SEEDS—Sales, 650 bags Clover, at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Sales, 25 bales Cloves, at 32½c.; and 100 bags Pimento, in bond, on private terms, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, at declining prices. 200 hhds New-Orleans were sold by auction, at 10¼c.@10 5-16c. ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Dec. 1

	1861.	1862.
Cuba, hhds	21,911	25,285
Porto Rico, hhds	1,320	1,660
New-Orleans, hhds	828	13,382
English Islands, hhds	230	202
Total hhds	24,289	30,529
Melado, hhds	1,594	81
Havana, boxes	13,848	5,232
Brazil, bags	10,661	—
Manilla, bags	99,661	52,687
Siam, &c., bags	3,200	—
China, bags	21,700	1,823

TALLOW—Sales, 65,000 ℔s., at 10⅜c.@10½c., chiefly at 10½c. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The steady decline in Gold and Foreign Exchange coupled with unfavorable advices from Europe and the liberal receipts from the interior, have further depressed prices, which throughout the week have favored the buyer, and notwithstanding the eagerness of holders to sell, the transactions have only been moderate. For home use, the demand continues light, as well as for inferior and Grease. To-day the market has rallied somewhat, owing to the sudden advance in Gold, induced by the President's Message, and the market is firm at 10½c. Price this date 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 9½c."

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand at full prices. The limited assortments operate as a check on transactions. Sales, since our last, 265 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@21c., 68 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@17½c., and 111 bales Yara on private terms, ⅌ ℔. Messrs. M. RADER & SON review the business of December, thus: "The heavy advances in Exchanges and Gold noticed in our last issue, and consequent higher demands for our staple, has not been maintained, and the rates of the former have gradually receded. Nevertheless, holders continued to ask prices established at the highest point, which brought purchasers on speculation to a stop. For export the demand was fair, the news from England and Germany being rather favorable; about 1,000 hhds. were taken at well maintained prices, and as we have still some inquiry, mostly for common, which are getting rather scarce for the Mediterranean, we cannot announce much of a reduction in quotations, as only here and there ¼c. to ½c was conceded, to effect sales and close up accounts. Stocks on sale are now below 10,000 hhds., and a great deal of that nondescript. Among the receipts during the month were about 1,500 hhds. from New-Orleans, crop 1860. The deliveries have been much delayed by continued rainy weather, else the stock on hand would show a much larger decrease. The sales comprise about 3,500 hhds. Previous statements in regard to the extent and quality of the present crop are fully confirmed; added to which an early heavy frost at the beginning of last month has done considerable damage to the Leaf in the sheds in the northern and Green River sections. From the southern parts we hear complaints of damage by worms to the limited crop. With the exception of one large lot, 1,800 hhds., in the hands of one holder, and for which the French Consul is said to be in treaty, there is no stock left in New-Orleans. Prices in late transactions had largely advanced. In Spanish Tobacco, the sales have been 1,000 bales Havana, assorted, at 45c.@60c.; 100 bales Gibara, assorted, at 50c., duty paid; and 221 bales Yara Fillers at 32c., in bond, the greater part being lots entered under the old tariff. For the more recent arrivals but little inquiry exists. In Seed Leaf Tobaccos the market remains firm and unchanged; limited sales from jobbers to manufacturers have been the only transactions during the month. Manufactured Tobacco remains quiet, with light inquiry for small black work, and for the better grades of Virginia. Of Western work, receipts are moderately large, and in consequence of the small business doing, stocks are accumulating. The regular dealers and agents are firm in their prices, but outside holders have made some concessions to effect sales."

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls., at 38½c.@39c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation; rates are unaltered.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 20
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESIDES AT NO. 81 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Will thank those having letters or papers "belonging to him," if they will send or fetch them to him.
SETH. W. PECKHAM.

IF ABRAHAM BIER, FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y., is in this City, he will confer a favor by calling at Sweeny's Hotel, between 3 and 5 o'clock, this day, to see his friend TOMMY Mc.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives can be accommodated with front rooms, in a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, IN a strictly private and respectable French family, where there are no other boarders and no children; not east of 4th-av. nor west of the 6th-av. Address B. M., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a private genteel family, where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Address J. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, fire and room, with breakfast and tea. Address HOME, with full particulars, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family or boarding-house, for a young man and mother; where there is young ladies' society preferred; full board and a large room not higher than second story for the lady, and partial board for the gentleman; does not wish to pay over $10 or $11 for both. Address B. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—HAY, FIFTY TONS; OATS, FIVE hundred bushels; Corn, three hundred bushels, good quality, on a farm or delivered here. Apply in store, No 176 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES EXTRAORDINARY.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING,
$10,000 WORTH OF MEDIUM FINE,
AND EXTRA FINE
French Needle Work COLLARS,
French Needle Work SETS,
French Needle Work HANDKERCHIEFS,
French Needle Work BANDS,
French Needle Work ROBES,
French Needle Work WAISTS,
FLOUNCES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, &c.
An extraordinary purchase of FINE GOODS,
VERY MUCH BELOW COST.
Just the articles for Holiday Presents, and they will be sold 50 per cent. below ordinary prices.
Closing out our RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS.
Every variety of YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS.
Full assorted stock of WHITE GOODS and Fine FLANNELS
Splendid assortment of Balmorals at very low prices.
CORSETS and made-up Under Wear.
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Merino Under Wear.
Every variety of Woolen Hoods, Sontags, Gaiters, Zouave Jackets, Garibaldi Sacques, &c.
Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, 87 cents.
Best quality Ladies' Paris KID GLOVES, stitched, $1.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS!
FROM AUCTION
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS.
We will offer on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1,
Plaid Valencias, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans at 18c. and 20c. per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c., and 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours, at 25c. and 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 20c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above DRESS GOODS are less than the present prices of calicoes.
BARGAINS ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ON MONDAY, DEC. 1,
WE WILL ADD TO OUR STOCK
SEVERAL NOVELTIES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MONTH.
ALSO
AN IMMENSE STOCK
OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
At $5 and $6,
$7 and $8,
$9 and $10,
AND UPWARDS.
We positively assert that no lady can do justice to her own interests by purchasing her winter cloak without first examining our garments.
Our prices will be found extraordinarily low, as we are determined to keep the prices as near last year as possible. Having resolved to assume the Government manufacturing tax for this year, instead of adding it to the cost of the goods.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

RAGS! RAGS!!
100 bales of No. 1 Domestic White Rags.
100 bales of No. 2 Rags.
100 bales of Colored Rags.
20 tons of Country Mixed Rags.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers by
O. KEENEN, at 112 and 114 Norfolk-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dealers, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of paper and other materials used in the manufacture of newspapers, the Publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, announce the following change in the subscription prices of these editions. From the 15th day of December subscriptions will be received only at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$2 00
Ten Copies, one year for.....15 00
Ten Copies, eight months for.....10 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Single Copies, one year for.....$3 00
Two Copies, one year for..... 5 00

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—CZAR AND CARPENTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PARTLY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—LOVE FOR LOVE.

WINTER GARDEN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW. Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON—A SUMMER'S DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have intelligence from Falmouth that the rebels have been attempting to post pickets near our lines on the right, but that they were driven back by a judicious display of force, of cavalry and infantry. The rebel force was not large, and did not offer to dispute the ground.

It is stated by the Washington *Star* that the War Department has caused the arrest of Major SPAULDING, of the Fiftieth New-York Engineer Volunteers, and other officers who were with him, for the detention of the pontoon train intended for Gen. BURNSIDE'S use in crossing the Rappahannock at Falmouth, and of which they were in charge.

Stonewall JACKSON is reported by refugees from Warrenton to have passed through Sperryville a week ago, and to have been lately at Gordonsville, on his way to join LEE. The rebel force left behind at Winchester is represented to be about twenty thousand strong, under Gens. JONES and STUART. A reconnoissance has been made from Gen. SIGEL'S force toward Culpepper, which discovered a small rebel force there.

The Boston *Traveller* learns, upon good authority, that the expedition of Gen. BANKS will certainly sail from this port during the early part of the present week. The vessels will touch at Fortress Monroe, where a large addition to the force will immediately join it, the whole making one of the most powerful armadas which has left for the South since the war commenced. The total number of troops with BANKS is estimated at over 40,000, while neither at Port Royal or in North Carolina did the military force exceed 20,000 men.

We have advices from Key West to the 20th ult. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from that locality. Prize vessels continued to accumulate in the harbor, in the absence of the Prize Court. Thirteen were then awaiting adjudication at the date of our correspondent's letter. Great complaint is made that the Government does not establish a reliable line of mail communication with the North.

All the troops at Indianapolis—nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery—will leave for the seat of war, *via* Cairo, as fast as transportation can be procured.

The following particulars of a partially successful attack by the guerrillas, upon a supply train, has been received at headquarters in St. Louis, from Brig.-Gen. FITZ WARREN: At noon, on the 24th inst., several hundred mounted guerrillas attacked a National supply-train of forty-seven wagons, in Texas County, between Hartsville and Houston, about thirty miles south of Lebanon. The train escort consisted of 50 men of the Third Missouri Cavalry. They made a vigorous resistance, had five of their number killed and about a dozen wounded, and inflicted an equal if not greater loss upon the enemy. The latter succeeded only in capturing twenty of the wagons. The rest were brought off in safety, with their contents, by the escort and the teamsters. This result is largely attributable to a panic which suddenly seized the foe, upon the swift approach of the Thirty-third Missouri Regiment, (Col. FISK'S Brigade,) Lieut.-Col. PILE commanding. On learning that the guerrilla band was menacing Houston, the regiment made a forced march of thirteen miles to that point, completely routing the rebels. The number of these is variously estimated, at from 1,500 to 2,000, and is not even proximately ascertained.

The St. Josephs (Mo.) *Herald*, published in the vicinity of the place where Gen. MCNEIL recently executed ten rebel guerrillas, says of the demand for the surrender of that officer: "We wish we had a thousand MCNEILS in the land. If JEFF. DAVIS wishes to shoot ten Federal officers, let him begin the work. Guerrillas are sent into this State to shoot Union men in the back as they pass along the highways, attending to their business. Gen. MCNEIL ordered ten of them to be shot. We wish the number had been greater. It is high time that Missouri was rid of bushwhackers and bushwhacking sympathizers. Gen. MCNEIL has fearlessly done his duty. Let the Government stand by him, and let Union men everywhere put their feet on men who sympathize with JEFF. DAVIS in his attempts to prevent the punishment of guerrillas."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, and adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the acceptance of the title to League Island. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking for information relative to the arrest and confinement of citizens of Kentucky. A resolution was offered by Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, and laid over, asking for information relative to money paid for Prosecuting land titles in California, and for searches in Mexico. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution, denouncing arbitrary arrests, and declaring that they shall not be made henceforth. It was laid over. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution, recommending the choice of delegates to meet in convention at Louisville on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union, and that the Legislatures of the different States take such action as they may deem fit for the purpose, at the earliest possible date. This was also laid over, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed, providing that all judgments recovered in suits for the recovery of duties on imports shall be payable in gold and silver coin of the United States. A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to report as to the propriety of increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 per month, and of reducing the salaries of officers not actively engaged. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, offered a resolution requiring the pay of each non-commissioned officer and private to be given in gold and silver, but it was objected to and not entertained. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the appointment of Midshipmen. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Customs laws as provides for the distribution of penalties among officers of Customs and others. The Committee of Ways and Means was also instructed to report as to the propriety of admitting cotton from foreign countries free of duty. The Committee on Public Expenditure was instructed to report what reductions can be made in the expenses of the General Land office. Mr. COX, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a resolution looking to a reduction of the tax on whisky, but it was objected to. A bill annulling and abrogating all treaties between the United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the recent Indian outrages, was introduced by Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Union*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought advices from Vera Cruz to the 12th of November. There is no news of military movements in the interior, except the confirmation of the report of the peaceful occupation of Jalapa by the French troops. Troops were continually landing at Vera Cruz, the number exceeding 36,000 outside the walls of the city. The sickness among them, however, is frightful. According to the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, operations will not commence before the beginning of January, when they are to be undertaken on a grand scale against Mexico and Puebla, the French troops advancing in two columns and by different roads.

From Venezuela we learn *viâ* St. Thomas 6th inst., that Gen. SATILLA has been killed. Ex-President MONAGAS was fleeing to Trinidad for his life, and if caught would be killed. Maracaibo is blockaded, and we are told that being without resources the rebels "will soon be subjugated."

A matter of considerable interest was under argument in the Prize Court in Philadelphia, on Monday. It was that of the United States against certain cotton, railroad iron, naval stores and lumber, chiefly captured at the taking of Newberne, N. C., in March last. The cotton has been used for fortifications, and the naval stores were found in sheds on the wharves. The railroad iron has been used to strengthen fortifications on Jeckel's Island, captured by the gunboat *Mohican*. Mr. ASHTON opened the argument on behalf of the United States, and said the main questions to be considered were: Had the Court jurisdiction, and was the property captured confiscable? He argued these at considerable length, citing authorities in support of the affirmative side of the question. He was to be followed by Messrs. BULLITT and HENRY, on the other side.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, has hit upon a very happy expedient for relieving many—perhaps all—of those cases where the draft has fallen with especial hardship. In almost every county there are instances where families have already furnished one or more volunteers for the war, and where the only remaining member capable of bearing arms has been drafted. There are other cases of poor men with large families, who are unable to procure a substitute, and who cannot go without leaving their wives and children dependent, in a measure, upon public charity. The Governor proposes to remedy this by appointing the regimental and company officers of the drafted regiments from men who will volunteer as substitutes for those men upon whom the draft falls with peculiar hardship.

The prisoners arrested at Ozaukee, Wis., for resisting the draft, and now confined at Camp Randall, near Milwaukee, are to be turned over to Gen. POPE for such disposition as he may think proper to make of them. About fifty of them have already signified their desire to enlist for three years or during the war, and will probably obtain permission to do so. Three of them have been set at liberty, as it appeared upon further investigation that they were either not engaged in the riot, or took an unwilling part in it.

It is said that Major-Gen. CADWALLADER will be assigned a position in the field at once.

Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, has, as yet, been unable to take his seat at Washington. He is ill with malignant fever, which he is supposed to have contracted while nursing his son, who died of the same disease on the 10th of August last. Since that time four other members of his family have been sick with the same complaint.

The Syracuse *Standard* says that all the banks and banking institutions of Onondaga County have been notified that hereafter they will be supplied with $120 worth of postage currency per week.

The St. Louis *Evening News* announces by authority that Gen. F. P. BLAIR will not become a candidate for the United States Senate in any event.

The Utica *Telegraph* of Monday evening, says: The weather is still propitious to canal navigation, and the reports are favorable from all directions. No ice is reported down the Mohawk. Twenty boats cleared from Buffalo, Friday, about one-half of which go to Troy. The business is pretty much closed up there. The Rochester Transportation Company have sent boats eastward every day for some time past, and are loading the last to clear for New-York.

An intelligent "trapper," from one of the western counties of Minnesota, states that a "secret society" has been organized, having its ramifications all through the western half of the State whose avowed objects are to hang or shoot every Indian suspected of having had any hand in the recent murders. Should those Indians who have been convicted, be suffered to go unhung by the Government, then this combination is to mete out punishment whenever it can be done.

The official canvass of the Congressional vote in Minnesota has been completed. The vote for WINDON, (Rep.,) was 7,449, and for CHATFIELD, (Dem.,) 5,355; majority for the former, 2,094. In the Second District, DONNELLY, (Rep.,) received 6,926 votes and CULLEN, (Dem.,) 4,921; a majority for the former of 2,005, and a total Republican majority in the State of 4,099. The whole decrease of the vote as compared with that cast, last year, is 6,849; of which the Republicans lose 6,092, and the Democrats, 759. That shows who have gone to the war from Minnesota.

The iron-clad gunboat *Ozark*, building at Mound City, is approaching completion. The boilers are in armor. She will have four propellers, a turret for two guns, and in appearance will be somewhat like the *Monitor*. Engineer WHITTAKER, of the United States Navy, is making an examination, with a view to apply his new invention for the destruction of similar boats belonging to the enemy.

Mr. WESTLY TODD, of the firm of TODD & WATKINS, produce merchants in Chicago, is on trial in that city, charged with having forged a note on the Bank of Canada for $2,000. His surrender under the Extradition treaty was demanded, and it is probable that he will be given up.

The new iron-clad *Nantucket*, building by the Atlantic Works at East Boston, is rapidly approaching completion. She will be launched sideways, probably some time during the present week, and the ways are in preparation for that purpose. The *Nantucket* is of the same dimensions as the *Nahant*, and is one of the strongest and most thoroughly constructed Monitors of the whole number which have been ordered to be built. All of her machinery has been taken on board.

The New-Orleans *Advocate*, of Nov. 17, says that the sugar planters in Louisiana have advanced their prices on the ground of damage by frost, the great number of negroes taken away, any the fear if the crop is perfected that the Yankees will take it from them.

The mortuary report for the week ending Dec. 1, shows a total of 352 deaths, of which 156 were adults. The principal causes of death were: Congestion of brain, 12; infantile convulsions, 20; croup, 23; diphtheria, 19; scarlet fever, 10; inflammation of lungs, 20; consumption, 70; infantile marasmus, 18. There was an increase of 39 deaths over those of the week previous, and of 20 over those of the corresponding week last year.

There was less excitement in the Stock Market, yesterday, than on Monday. Prices at the close of the day were a fraction lower than the extreme advance on the Railroads. Gold left off at 130¾; Exchange on London 144½@145. Money, 6 ₩ cent. per annum and in easy supply.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at generally higher prices. Cotton was also dearer, and in fair request. Pork and Beef were quiet; Lard, Butter and Cheese were in good demand, at buoyant rates. Groceries were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Tobacco and Whiskey. The Freight engagements were heavier, without any remarkable alteration in rates. The public sale of Dress Goods and Shawls, though pretty well attended, was spiritless, and prices ruled lower than earlier in the season.

The Live Stock markets, this week, are scantily supplied with Beeves and Sheep, but are burdened with Hogs. Animals of all kinds have sold well, and, with the exception of Hogs, prices have advanced since last market. Beeves number 4,266, of which 3,343 were sold at Forty-fourth-street. This is 1,200 less than were offered last week, and sufficient of itself to advance prices ½c. ₩ lb., which sellers were not slow to do. First-class cattle went off rapidly at 8¼c., and a good many at 9c., while those of medium quality, which brought 8c. last week, were now sold at 8½c. Everything was sold out clean long before the market usually closes, the last sales being quite as good, considering quality, as the first. The average of the market was about 7¾c. Several droves, started for the present market, failed to reach here in time, and will go to make up the supply another week, which will probably be much larger than the present offerings..... Sheep and lambs are not as plenty as butchers desire to see them. They are worth 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb., live weight, which is ½c. higher than last week. Some very fat sheep were sold at $8 each, or 6c. ₩ lb., but they were extraordinarily nice. Receipts, including 1,300 sent direct to wholesale butchers, 10,421....Live hogs were never so plenty, the receipts reaching the enormous number of 52,636 since our last report one week ago. They can scarcely be sold and weighed as fast as they come in, let alone slaughtering, cutting and packing them. The pressure is too great for former quotations, and a decline of near ½c. is noted, the best selling at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. live weight.....Medium corn-fed hogs are worth 4½c., while stillers sell at 3½c.@4c.

The President's Recommendations.

Whether the recommendations of the President touching "compensated emancipation," ought to be adopted or not, is a question open to doubt. They are so wide in their range, and so complex in their consequences, that nobody but a sciolist or a dogmatist will decide upon them off-hand. But this one thing we say unhesitatingly—the President is to be commended for his *largeness of view*. He rises entirely above the little makeshifts of the day, which so easily satisfy the mousing politician; and, like the true statesman, seeks a broad policy, which shall embrace and protect the future as well as the present. His specific plan may be wise, or it may be unwise; but no thoughtful man will deny that it originated in a just appreciation of the mighty bearings of the subject upon the future peace and welfare of the country.

If our Republic is to be perpetuated, this negro question has got to be seriously and earnestly met. Two great facts impose this necessity.

The *first* is that our slave population doubles every thirty years. Were the old order of things to continue, there are those now living who would see not less than *thirty millions* of slaves within this nation—a number equal to the entire white and black population at the present time. No rational man can believe that our free institutions could carry such a weight. A convulsion of some sort would inevitably ensue. It is infatuation to shut our eyes and fold our arms before this ever-approaching catastrophe. When a nation's life is involved, what matters it whether a fatal policy be slow or rapid—whether it consummates its work now, or fifty or a hundred years hence? This Republic was made for centuries—we hope for ages. To purchase its ease for a generation or two, at the cost of its life afterwards, is the height of madness. To style such a do-nothing policy *conservatism*, as the fashion is in some quarters, is the acme of absurdity. It has no more right to the word than the most destructive radicalism of the day.

The *second* great fact, which necessitates a new settlement of this matter, is the demonstrated result that Slavery must either rule or ruin. *As of late years developed*, there is an irreconcilable antagonism between its necessities and the necessities of democratic Government. Upon this subject it is idle to fall back upon the doings of the framers of the Federal Constitution. No historical fact is susceptible of clearer proof than that those great statesmen believed absolutely that Slavery would, in a generation or two, die a natural death. It would, in all earthly probability have thus perished, had not the cotton gin been subsequently invented, in consequence of which slave labor became an unexpected source of enormous profit. Our fathers, therefore, cannot rightly be charged with the folly of incorporating into the Constitution an element which, when it had gathered strength, would turn against and destroy it. They never, for a moment, imagined that it *could* gather strength. The Slavery of to-day has got to be judged, not from the point at which our fathers judged it three quarters of a century ago, but in the full view of its present development and spirit. The present people of the South, instead of considering Slavery a transient evil, as their fathers did, deem it an absolute good, to be preserved and perpetuated *at all costs*, even the life of the Republic itself. It having come to that, it is idle to talk of letting Slavery alone. Either it or the Republic must go to the wall. How to put Slavery there safely and effectually must therefore be the great question with every true patriot.

It is high time that the people should *begin* to take this subject into earnest consideration. It involves too broad interests and too grave perils to permit its being hastily decided. There has not been a question during the century that demanded such profound and thorough discussion. And yet no man can say how soon the opportunity will cease. Military events speed on, and may soon bring the rebellion to its end. Pacification in some shape will be a necessity; manage it as we may, the shape that is given to that pacification must establish some specific policy. A new treatment of Slavery must be inaugurated, calculated to strengthen it or to put an end to it. The former would impose an ever-increasing incubus upon the country, which would sooner or later kill it or bring on new convulsions. The latter, if effected too *abruptly* and *sweepingly*, might inflict a disastrous shock upon our whole civil and social system. We do not say that military necessity may not force this last resort, without alternative; but nothing short of the direst extremity should evoke it. If possible, for the good of the slaves themselves and of the country at large, the institution should be saved from the sudden, summary, smiting blow of the military arm. It should be left, if possible, to civil deliberation to devise and apply some gradual process—one, that while it shall be equally effectual for the extinction of the institution, shall yet be free from all constitutional objections, shall secure the cheerful concurrence of some, at least, of the Slave States, and shall involve no peril to either society or the civil structure. The President, in *endeavoring* to accomplish this, has done wisely. Whether his proposed way of accomplishing it is the wisest one, remains to be determined.

Matters Musical—Italian and German.

The elasticity of the American temperament, its easy transition from gloom to gaiety, its happy faculty of forgetting the evil of the day in the event of the evening, are just now singularly illustrated in the uniform and remarkable prosperity of all the places of Metropolitan amusement. In the olden times the Muses hung their heads when strife was in the land; now they are friskier than ever. The success of the theatres alone would not be remarkable. They can adapt themselves to the exigencies of the moment; if it is war, they can reflect the valor of the combatants, the heroic deeds of the brave; if it be commercial ruin, they can preach on the evil effects of stock-gambling, and so on through the catalogue of national disasters. But with the higher class of entertainments it is widely different. Music, in particular, appeals to that nice balance of the intellectual powers which in its ultimate condition is called taste. It is surprising, at least, to hear of the flourishing condition of music in such times. Yet we have two operas in full operation, and there is hardly a night that Irving Hall is not the scene of a Philharmonic or other concert. It seems, indeed, as if people, without regard to actual merit, were content to rush to any and every place.

At the Academy of Music, Mr. GRAU—who, as Dr. RUSSELL described himself, is the stormy petrel that only is seen in rough weather—has assumed the reins of management; and notwithstanding bad weather, and a new opera, which has not turned out as successful as was expected, is adding to that fabulous amount of wealth for which he is already renowned.

In striking contrast to this purely accidental prosperity, is the merited success of the German Opera. This little establishment, the growth of a necessity—not the embroidered superfluity of a fashionable season—sprang into existence in a day. People wanted to hear German music, and were willing to give it a fair trial,—just as they yearn at this moment for English opera, and will support Mr. HARRISON in the laudable enterprise he has on foot for establishing that reasonable kind of entertainment. Experiments had previously been made under various able managers, but the right man for the place was wanting until Mr. ANSCHUTZ volunteered to make the requisite effort. A German himself, of the soundest information and widest experience—a musician who is without a superior in this country, and a conductor whose *bâton* follows the voice, whilst it yet leads the instruments, every one naturally had confidence in his rule. We are told that Amphion built a city with his lyre, and Orpheus appeased the fury of wild beasts and overcame the insensibility of stones by his divine art. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has done more; he has resuscitated an almost extinct theatre, dragged it from the lowest depths of degradation to the position of a delightful opera house; and extorted praise from the rough throats of German critics. The last is a task worthy of an Immortal. The natural prey of a Teuton is a German; as the inevitable enemy of an Irishman is a Paddy. To crystallise around himself a few fleeting atoms of praise is all that ANSCHUTZ or Amphion or Orpheus, (provided the two latter were Dutchmen,) could expect to accomplish.

Better far than this tardy indorsement, but not so phenomenal, is the appreciation of the public. Mr. ANSCHUTZ went into his experiment like a chemist who knows that he is dealing with dangerous elements and may be blown to atoms before the mixture is right; but he came forth possessed of the secret of wealth. With a few artists of moderate ability, an excellent chorus and an orchestra of picked players, he has contrived in a few weeks to break through the magic circle of Italian opera, and to convince the community that there are delights in Northern art, as well as that other art which comes from the Southern side of the Alps. We have no desire to underrate the efforts of Mr. GRAU, or to compare them with the superior enterprise of Mr. ANSCHUTZ. But—to borrow one of MACAULAY'S illustrations concerning ancient philosophy—a pedestrian may show as much muscular vigor on a treadmill as on the highway road; only on the road this vigor will assuredly carry him forward, whilst on the treadmill he will not advance an inch. Italian opera is the treadmill that always goes round and round in the same way; German opera is the road that leads to new scenes, new delights, new sensations. And for this reason we are glad that German opera succeeds, and call upon the public to continue its patronage to Mr. ANSCHUTZ—especially on to-morrow, when he will take a benefit. He is one of the few conscientious musicians that we can boast of, and gives the works of his *repertoire* complete. He does not cut out the principal part of an opera to adapt it to his resources, nor does he patch up old scenes and pretend that they are new. To see a little opera at his house is like gazing upon an ivory miniature; it is complete, artistic and pleasing, but on a small plan. Who would not prefer this to the broad daub of a scene-painter?

OUR INDIAN RELATIONS.—The Indian has made himself more conspicuous during the last year than he had been for a long time previous. The rebel Indians in the territory west of Arkansas, the wild Indians who again rule in Arizona and who have figured extensively in New-Mexico, and the murderous Indians who have carried desolation and slaughter over a large section of Minnesota, have successively attracted attention. There has been an idea widely prevailing among those best informed on the subject, that attempts have been made by white and red rebels to form a general league of all the tribes this side of the Rocky Mountains against the settlers; and of this there is a great deal of confirmatory proof. *That* has failed, but the horrid deeds of the red men have induced a stronger feeling of animosity than ever against them in the West. The people of Minnesota threaten to exterminate all those in that State, and along the whole line, from Minnesota to Texas, there is a strong desire to have the Indian question quickly brought to a definite solution. Most of the settlers are in favor of at least "driving them out"—no matter where they may be driven to. This, however, like "putting down the rebellion," is a thing easier spoken of than accomplished.

Commissioner DOLE, in his able report on Indian affairs, gives the country a large amount of very valuable information concerning the "noble savage," and offers some valuable, though not new suggestions, concerning him. He states that hostilities may be apprehended in the Spring with the Sioux of Dacotah, the most powerful tribe on the continent; and, if these hostilities break out, there is danger that they may extend over a very wide surface. This must be avoided, if at all possible, as the Indians are yet powerful enough to inflict vast damage on our frontier settlements. We earnestly hope that the proper authorities will take hold of the matter in time, as these difficulties can be as easily prevented as they would be difficult to quell.

Mr. DOLE is in favor of aggregating the tribes as much as possible in one region. He would mass the middle tribes in what we call the "Indian Territory"—the region west of Arkansas; and the northern tribes he would mass in the far Northwest. He recommends that a line of forts be erected along the Red River of the North, and that they be sent to that region. This plan we approve of. It seems the best solution of a difficult question.

Mr. DOLE is opposed to the hanging of the three hundred warriors in Minnesota who surrendered themselves and have been condemned to death. He favors only the execution of the chiefs who instigated the slaughter. These chiefs and head-men, he says, wield an influence over their subordinate savages which it is difficult for us to understand or appreciate; and we shall never be justified in judging the latter by our Christian standard of morals. For the ordinary mutineers, he urges a milder punishment than death—which punishment, we think, should take the shape of banishing the entire Sioux tribe from Minnesota. Mr. DOLE discusses these and cognate questions with a lucidity of statement and accuracy of style that is comforting to the reader who has been rendered uneasy by the prolix paragraphs and shocking syntax of some other of our official documents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—IMPORTANT SUGGESTION REGARDING OUR GOLD AND SILVER LANDS.—The report from the Department of the Interior (Secretary SMITH) and the accompanying reports from subordinate bureaus, such as the Land Office, the Indian Bureau, and the Pension Bureau, will be perused with interest. They contain, all of them, highly valuable information. The Pension Bureau has now become a far more extensive and important organization than ever before; the Indian Bureau, too, has had heavy duty and grievous labor during the year; but the business of the Land Office has steadily continued to decline, owing to the decrease of immigration and the passage of the Homestead law. The most interesting portion of Commissioner EDMUNDS' report is that which is devoted to a discussion of the relations between the financial condition of the country and the gold fields of the public domain. The facts and speculations he furnishes in regard to the present and prospective yield of gold from the far West will astonish those who have not paid special attention to the subject. For the present year the yield of precious metals will undoubtedly be $100,000,000 at least; and within ten years the annual product must reach *two thousand million dollars* in the precious metals alone. The Government should, of course, secure a handsome revenue from these mineral lands, and Commissioner EDMUNDS discusses this point with force. He does not recommend any measure for the *sale* of the mineral lands, but advises the retention of the *fee in the United States*, and that they be held open to the free occupation of all our people, subject only to a nominal annual license, and such monthly, quarterly or annual moderate percentage *upon the product* as shall be prescribed by law. A limitation as to the quantity which may be held by any person is also advised, with the guarantee that such quantity may be retained so long as the location shall be occupied, worked and payments duly made to the Government. This will furnish a permanent basis of *revenue to the Government*. We hope this important subject will at once be taken up and legislated upon by Congress.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT—GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORTS.—An abstract of the report of Secretary of War STANTON was permitted to be telegraphed to the New-York Press at a very late hour last night, and in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday we find the introductory paragraphs in full, which we copy. The first half-dozen sentences are very concise and business-like, but of the merits of the document, as a whole, we can express no opinion until we see it in its complete form. The Secretary states that the scene of warlike operations comprises ten military departments, and that "the armies operating in those departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of 775,236 officers and privates, fully armed and equipped. Since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over 800,000. When the quotas are filled up it will number a million of men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number." He then proceeds to give a review of the campaigns of the armies in the different departments, and states that "if these campaigns have not equaled in their results the expectations of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results." We suppose we shall receive the whole of the document to-day, and learn officially what we already know unofficially—the progress and fruit of all the campaigns against rebels in the East and West.

Secretary STANTON states the interesting fact that "the preliminary reports by Gen. MCCLELLAN of the *battles before Richmond*, and of the battles of *Antietam* and *South Mountain*, are submitted." We are glad that these reports, whose existence has been suspected, affirmed and denied by different parties, are to see the light at last. Though somewhat out of date, the public will yet read them with absorbing interest.

POST-OFFICE REPORT.—The Report of Postmaster-General BLAIR is one of the few papers from the Departments that will give universal satisfaction. It tells of increased mail accommodations, of rigid economy in administration, and a reduction of over two millions of dollars in the expense of the Department to the National Treasury. Not for twenty years has the Post-office Department promised so fairly to become self-supporting. A continuance of the policy of the present chief may yet give us that very desirable result.

The Post-office Department is one of the least showy, least ambitious branches of our Government. It abounds in hard work and in minute and endless details. Yet it is one of the most necessary agencies of government, society and civilization. If it paused for a day it would throw the country into confusion. It seems to be the sphere for a modest, practical, able man. No politician has ever made capital or tried to make capital by an administration of the Post-office Department. But Judge BLAIR has not the less earnestly worked in the interest of a perfect postal system on this account. The country owes some recognition of such services.

THE WOUNDED IN BATTLE—AN AMBULANCE CORPS.—We are glad to learn that it has not only been determined to raise an ambulance corps for our army, but that the thing is now well under way, and will be available, to a large extent, in the first engagement that may take place in Virginia. Heretofore the care of the wounded who fell in the field has devolved upon their comrades by their side. When a man has fallen, the two others nearest to him have been accustomed to bear him to the rear, where he was put in charge of the surgeons. In such sanguinary battles as we have often had, where regiments have been doubly decimated, this system has almost entirely broken up the lines; for many of those who go to the rear with a wounded man never return; and if they do return, it is only to confuse still more the ranks which their absence has already confused. A regiment of four hundred men, with fifty wounded, can thus retain in steady action little more than half its strength. An army surgeon informs us that at the battle of Cedar Mountain, as doubtless at many other battles, this mode of operating produced the greatest disturbance in regiments, and almost entirely broke up one brigade.

But the new system, following the most approved mode of military nations, and the mode which even the rebels have long had in operation, makes provision for a special ambulance corps to bear the wounded to the rear, and insure them immediate surgical aid. The soldiers are to be strictly forbidden to leave the ranks for this purpose. The system has been devised and put in operation by Dr. D. L. ROGERS, one of the most eminent military surgeons in the country. In a note the other day, we were informed that he had organized for Gen. BANKS' Expedition an ambulance corps of a thousand men, with necessary officers, and furnished with 150 ambulances and 36 medical wagons. This will secure the best care for the wounded, and far greater efficiency to regiments when in battle. We have frequently urged in our columns the adoption of this system, and, though it comes late, we are gratified that it is adopted at last.

Municipal Election.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Monday, Dec. 1.

HENRY ALEXANDER, JR., Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 586 majority over WILLIS PHELPS, Democrat. The entire City Government is Republican, except City Clerk, both candidates being Democrats. ALBERT T. FOLSOM, the present incumbent, was elected by 438 majority.

The First South Carolina Colored Regiment.

BOSTON, MASS., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the Colonelcy of the First South Carolina colored Regiment.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Second Day's Proceedings of Congress.

The Policy of the Opposition Developing.

How the Border State Men Propose to Restore the Union.

FURTHER INQUIRIES REGARDING ARRESTS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned early to-day, and neither will be able to accomplish much work until the Committees are arranged and announced. In the Senate, particularly, many changes will be made.

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

GARRETT DAVIS to-day opened the campaign on the part of the Border State politicians in the Senate, by the introduction of a resolution recommending all the States to elect delegates equal to their Congressional representation, to meet in Convention in Louisville, Ky., on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the condition of the United States, and the proper means for the restoration of the Union, and that the State Legislatures take action on the subject at the earliest practicable day. Mr. DAVIS will call up the resolution as soon as he can get the floor, and advocate its passage in an elaborate speech. This movement is regarded as one of great significance, and furnishes the key to the policy of the Opposition during the session.

THE POLITICAL ARRESTS.

Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, has prepared a resolution, which he will offer in the House at the first opportunity, providing for a Committee of inquiry into the late political arrests, and the authority by which they have been made. It is evident that the opposition in both Houses regard this subject of arrests as a sort of mine out of which, with diligence and industry, much political capital can be successfully wrought.

A MISCHIEVOUS RUMOR.

Great surprise is expressed that any New-York journal should amuse its readers with such baseless rumors as one of your cotemporaries sets afloat in a paragraph announcing the supersedure of Gen. BURNSIDE in the command of the Army of the Potomac. We have official authority for contradicting the statement.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST GEN. MEIGS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War intend at once to proceed to an investigation of the complaints against Gen. MEIGS, made by Gens. BURNSIDE and BANKS, in regard to failure in furnishing the necessary means of transportation for their respective forces. This may include an examination into the causes which have led Gen. MEIGS to discourage investigation of the frauds committed in his Department.

NEW GENERALS.

The President will nominate about fifty new Brigadier-Generals, and ten Major-Generals, whose names will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Of this list New-York gets ten.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.

The Porter Court-Martial met to-day, but adjourned on account of the absence of Gen. KING.

GEN. HUNTER.

Gen. HUNTER has not yet received an answer to his request to be allowed to take the field.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was to-day summoned here by telegraph, and is expected to-morrow.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Eighty prisoners were to-day released from the old Capitol Prison, by Capt. E. C. PARKER, one of the Examining Commissioners appointed by Gen. MARSHALL. Their offences were mostly for running the blockade.

ARRIVALS FROM KANSAS.

Among numerous arrivals from Kansas are Hon. A. C. WILDER, M. C. elect, and Maj. CHAMPION VAUGHAN.

REGULATIONS REGARDING LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The following announcement it is necessary to repeat, in order to save the public and the Departments much trouble:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1862.

All applications for leaves of absence on account of wounds or sickness, must be made to Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S headquarters of the Army for the Defences of Washington.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Some of the Senate Committees commence the labors of the session with a large amount of business in hand left unfinished at the adjournment, while others are enabled to begin with a clean docket.

Among the latter is the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has on hand nothing except some confidential cases; among which is understood to be that of the claim against Paraguay. This claim was originally decided adversely by the Commissioners appointed to investigate it; but the parties interested have never intermitted their efforts to get the decision set aside, and are now said to be making strong efforts, with abundant means and an influential lobby, to carry the point.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Military Committee of the Senate will have before it for consideration a large number of the nominations made by the President before the adjournment, and not acted upon by the Senate, and which he will again send in for confirmation.

THE QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY FRAUDS.

A formidable combination has been made by certain large contractors under the Government, with a view of stifling the investigations now being made into the gigantic frauds perpetrated upon the Treasury. With abundance of money at command, and no lack of brains, and assisted by their confederates in office, there seems strong probability that the principal thieves may go unpunished, while the lesser ones will be made to serve as scapegoats.

It is understood, however, that the matter will be made the subject of an investigation by Congress, and that measures will immediately be taken in this direction.

PERSONAL.

Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, arrived here, to-day, to consult with Surgeon-General HAMMOND, by order of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Medical Director CUYLER left here, to-day, for Fortress Monroe, to inspect the condition of the troops on board the transport vessels at that point.

THE LATE CAPTURE OF FEDERAL CAVALRY.

An officer of AVERELL'S Brigade—two companies were reported by the enemy—states that the prisoners taken comprised nearly the whole squadron; and that the misfortune resulted from the most unpardonable carelessness on the part of the men, who disregarded all the ordinary precautions against surprise.

ADVERSE REPORT.

A board, consisting of Medical Inspectors COOLIDGE and MUSZY, and Assistant-Surgeon GOURLEY, U. S. A., recently assembled to examine and report upon medical supply wagons, hospital knapsacks, field panniers and hand litters, have reported adversely upon all models presented to the Board.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD DISSOLVED.

By order of the Surgeon-General, the Medical Examining Board, at St. Louis, is dissolved, and a new Board ordered to assemble at Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 359.—[*Extract.*]—4. The following officers are, by direction of the President, dropped from the rolls of the Army of the United States, for absence without leave:

Surgeon W. Barrett, 121st New-York.
Surgeon D. D. Clark, 82d Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon G. E. Conant, 3d Wisconsin.
Surgeon D. O. Perry, 10th Maine.
Assistant Surgeon W. A. Heath, 2d Massachusetts.
Surgeon J. M. Hoffman, 155th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon J. L. Oliver, 62d Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon Seely, 16th Michigan.
Surgeon Falkner, 62d Pennsylvania.
Surgeon V. Frothingham, 44th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Nordman, 12th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon S. Ford, 2d Virginia.
Surgeon D. B. Dorsey, 3d Virginia.
Assistant Surgeon C. M. Pursh, 6th Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon Z. A. North, 6th Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon Max Heller, 27th Pennsylvania.
Assistant Surgeon D. J. Caldwell, 74th Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon J. A. Armstrong, 73d Penn.
Surgeon F. Muerche, 58th New-York.
Surgeon C. F. Hale, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Assistant Surgeon D. D. Deny, 14th New-York.
Surgeon Barnes, 56th Pennsylvania.
Surgeon J. Bashon, 2d Penn. Reserve Corps.
Surgeon Welch, 7th New-York.
Assistant Surgeon Tafte, 20th Massachusetts.
Assistant Surgeon H. Alexander, 116th Penn.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

THE TREASURY ESTIMATES.

The estimates of the Treasury Department are unavoidably delayed. The Committee of Ways and Means, therefore, have no data on which to frame the general appropriation bills. The Secretary's report will be ready some time this week.

A GROUNDLESS REPORT.

Nothing is known here confirmatory of the report that Gen. BURNSIDE has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

THE MCDOWELL CASE.

The testimony in the McDOWELL Court of Inquiry this morning, was to the effect of his having granted protection to some ground sown with grain belonging to a Mr. HOFFMAN, of Bell Plain, a man neutral in politics, as also to securing for the sustenance of his family and servants a small quantity of corn still in his possession, and which had not as yet been taken for the use of our army. The testimony showed receipts were given to Union men for property taken, but not those known as rebels.

FROM THE ARMY.

A telegram from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to-night, from the reporter of the Associated Press, represents the weather clear and cold, but there was nothing of interest in relation to military matters worth communicating.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It seems to be settled that CALEB B. SMITH will shortly resign his position as Secretary of the Interior, to accept the vacant District Judgeship in Indiana, and in some circles it is asserted that Senator BROWNING will succeed to the vacancy thus created.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions: Railroad Companies making cars and locomotives to replace old stock, or to increase their equipment, must pay a tax upon the whole value of such manufactures if their annual products exceeds $600, even though the articles are manufactured for their own use. Carpets, when prepared by dealers in carpeting, and upon special orders, are not regarded as manufactures, nor liable to taxation as such. Sails, when made upon order, and to suit a particular vessel, are not regarded as manufactures within the meaning of the Excise law, and they are consequently exempt from duty. The tax on diamonds and emeralds, when previously cut and prepared for setting, must be assessed only on the value of the setting.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate for confirmation the nominations of Brig.-Gens. SYKES and BUTTERFIELD, to be Major-Generals, and sixteen Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals,

NOTES OUTSTANDING.

It is estimated that the amount of Custom-house Treasury Notes now outstanding, is less than $14,000,000, and not $16,000,000, as has been stated. It is thought that by the middle of January, that this amount will be absorbed, when the Government will be in receipt of gold from customs.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon CAMPBELL has been ordered to Port Royal for duty on board the steamer *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting-Master WASHBURNE has been ordered to Cairo for duty.

Acting-Master SHANKLAND to command the *Preble*.

Acting-Volunteer WM. H. WEST ordered to Norfolk for command of the *Massachusetts*.

Acting-Master E. KIMBLE has been ordered to Hampton Roads for duty on the *Galena*.

REGISTERED SEAMEN.

An official document shows the number of seamen registered in the several ports of entry during the year, ending with September last, to be 4,580, of whom 123 were naturalized. Of the total number Maine is credited with 1,435; New-Hampshire, 23; Massachusetts, 1,630; Rhode Island, 65; Connecticut, 21; New-York, 155; New-Jersey, 457; Pennsylvania, 702; Florida, 25; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 6.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the majority and minority reports of the Board of Officers appointed in accordance with the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate in regard to the number of citizens, of the State of Kentucky, who have been confined in camps and military prisons of the United States, outside of the limits of that State; and also to inform them what are the charges against them, and by whose authority the arrests were made. Laid over.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a statement of the amount of money paid for prosecuting land titles, suits, &c., in the State of California during 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, and also the amount paid for searches in Mexico. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL offered a joint resolution, stating that—

Whereas, Many citizens of the United States have been arrested and imprisoned without any charges being preferred against them whatever; therefore,

Resolved, That all such arrests are unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are usurpations of the power delegated by the people to the President, and that all such arrests are hereby condemned and declared palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States, and it is hereby demanded that all such arrests shall cease hereafter, and that all persons so arrested shall have a prompt and speedy trial "according to the provisions of the Constitution," or be immediately released.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, declaring that it is hereby recommended that all the States choose delegates to meet in Convention at Louisville on the first Monday of April next, to take into consideration the present condition of the country, and the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union, and that the Legislatures of the different States take such action as they may deem fit for this purpose at the earliest possible date.

The resolution was laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that all judgments recovered by the United States, in suits now pending or which may hereafter be brought for the collection or recovery of duties on imports or money due the United States from Collectors or other officers, shall be paid in gold and silver coin of the United States.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HELMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report on the propriety of increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 per month, and making such reduction on the salaries of officers of the army not actively engaged as may not impair the efficiency of the public service.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which being objected to, could not be acted upon, requiring the pay of each private and non-commissioned officer to be paid in gold and silver.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House whether appointments of Acting Midshipmen have been made during the recess of Congress other than those made regularly under the law; if so, to furnish the facts in the case.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law of May 20, 1862, relative to the collection of duties on imports, &c., as provides for the distribution of penalties among officers of customs and others.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider and report as to the propriety of admitting cotton brought from foreign countries free of duty, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Committee on Public Expenditures was instructed to examine into the expenses of the General Land Office and report what reductions may be made consistently with the public interests.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on whisky five cents per gallon, with the view of increasing the revenue.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected, saying that the revenue is already large under the present law.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill annulling and abrogating all treaties between the United States and certain bands of Sioux Indians, and for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota.

At 12¾ o'clock, no further business appearing before the House, it was moved to adjourn. Motion carried. Adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—One of the most successful pieces of Mr. WALLACK'S old *repertoire*—or rather the *repertoire* that he made delightful at his old house—was PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S "Bachelor of Arts." It was produced under the most favorable circumstances, and with a company which we can hardly expect to see surpassed. Slight in itself, and so short that it hardly sufficed for an evening's entertainment, it had to depend, as it still does, on the true artistic expansion of their various *rôles*. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON and Mr. STEINBELL, distinguished themselves in the parts which were last night intrusted to the first-named gentleman, (who re appeared in his original part,) Mr. GILBERT and Mr. FLOYD. It is always unpleasant to draw comparisons, as it is difficult to avoid doing so. We may say briefly that Mr. JOHN GILBERT was excellent as *Andrew Wylie*, and made his exit in the last act with much of the force of his predecessor. Mr. FLOYD as *Adolphus*, was all that could be desired, and in the introductory scene with his tutor, displayed the nicest perception of youthful *gaucherie*. Mr. LESTER WALLACK was, of course, admirable. It is unnecessary to speak of the other characters except in terms of general praise. Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. TURNER, Miss MARY GANNON and Miss FANNY MORANT, were alike excellent. The piece is light, pleasant and delightful, and was completely successful.

NIBLO'S.—For the first time during his present engagement, Mr. FORREST, on Monday evening, appeared in the romantic melodrama of "Metamora." There is a general popular belief to the effect that "The Last of the Wampanoags" is one of Mr. FORREST'S best, if not his very best, character—that it is his representative part—and that to behold him in it is to make acquaintance with all the most powerful and striking merits of his peculiar style of acting. Perhaps, some years ago, when Mr. FORREST played in a more demonstrative manner than he does to-day, this may have been the case; but latterly he has so toned down his tendencies to superfluous vigor, as to demand universal recognition from his cultivated audiences in a much higher—in point of fact, in the highest—order of dramatic personation. Mr. FORREST is now so grand in *Lear*, so tender and sympathetic in *Othello*, so intellectually conscientious even in *Hamlet*, as to render it scarcely desirable to eulogize him warmly in mere developments of physical energy like *Spartacus* and *Metamora*. Nevertheless, a class of people, preserving the traditions of the past, hold to a blind faith in Mr. FORREST'S capacity for surpassing himself in the display of all his most attractive qualities whenever he condescends to treat them to a melodramatic revival; and this class of persons is large enough to crowd the most spacious theatre that ever was built, as often as Mr. FORREST pleases to gratify them by trying their favorite experiment. Niblo's was crowded to an extent that does not admit of exaggerated description. Uncertain as the weather seemed, neither sitting nor standing room was unoccupied, and the performance was received throughout in a spirit of delighted and boisterous enthusiasm. The profitable nature of such a triumph may lead to its frequent repetition; yet it is to be hoped not. Audiences as large as any reasonable manager or actor ought to yearn for, can be brought together to see Mr. FORREST in SHAKESPEARE, and MATILDA HERON in *Camille*; and there is no need for him to sacrifice himself to a vitiated taste in *Metamora*, or for her to pander to a vile caprice in *Nancy Sykes*.

LUCREZIA BORGIA AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—At the Brooklyn Academy, last night, Mr. GRAU'S troupe gave the tragic opera of "Lucrezia." Signora LORINI, Mdlle. MORENSI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor SUSINI sustained the *rôles*, as on its representation at the New-York Academy. The house was well filled, and all things were done to the credit of the management and the pleasure of the audience. The artists were in good voice and better spirits, the audience in good humor and better nature, and the normal consequence was a first-class performance and an enthusiastic recognition of the same.

On Thursday, "Dinorah" will be given at this house, with the same cast as that upon its first representation, goat and all.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. VII.—SCROFULA.

SCROFULA is a disease arising from an unhealthy state of that part of the vascular organization which carries clear or white blood, viz., the lacteal and lymphatic system, and it generally centers itself in the small glands, which are met so frequently in the course of the lacteal and lymphatic vessels. In either case, the chyle, or lymph, which the vessels in question take up, assumes a peculiar diseased scrofulous state, and a portion of it being rendered unfit for the formation of nutrient material, and incapable of further transit, is deposited among the external tissues in the form of *cheesy* matter. Where a highly diseased state of the constitution exists, or when the blood is strongly impregnated with the scrofulous diathesis, it may be deposited by the capillary vessels in any part of the body as a kind of *secretion*, especially in the liver, lungs and other large glands; and various skin eruptions will also frequently arise. A peculiar low, disorganizing inflammation, moreover, is often intimately connected with SCROFULA, as, for example, when a joint, particularly the "*coxa*," or *hip joint*, becomes diseased. The disease generally shows itself at the earlier period of life; but then it often subsides and remains in abeyance, only to show itself a little later actively manifest in some form of *Pulmonary Consumption*.

My treatment of scrofula is simple and efficacious, and must commend itself to every intelligent mind. Learned and acquired by years of study in the hospitals of Paris, and improved by an extensive practice in this city since 1857, I can offer it confidently to the profession and the public.

[Next communication on Diseases of the Heart.]

A. WOLF, M. D.,
Physician for chronic diseases,
No. 832 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTE.—Dr. Wolf devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

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MARRIED.

DUNN—GARDNER.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Dr. BROWN, SAMUEL P. DUNN, of New-York City, to HATTIE, daughter of Alva Gardner, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

JUDD—WHITNEY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Mr. JULIUS B. JUDD, of Bethel, Conn., to Miss SARAH E. WHITNEY, of Danbury, Conn.

JOHNSTON—CHURCHILL.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 27, by Rev. P. D. Oakey, THOMAS JOHNSTON, of New-York City, to HELEN M. CHURCHILL, of Talbman, Rockland County, N. Y.

POLK—CLARK.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, CHARLES G. POLK, M. D., of Delaware, son of the late Gov. Polk, of that State, to JULIA THOMPSON, daughter of Dr. Z. M. Clark, of this City.

ROEKEL—JOHNSTON.—At Foster Meadow, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. P. D. Oakey, JOSEPH S. ROECKEL to SARAH J. JOHNSTON, both of New-York City.

SMITH—GOLDSMITH.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. EZRA YOUNG, CHARLES F. SMITH to EMILY G., youngest daughter of Eugene H. Goldsmith, Esq., all of Cutchogue.

TOOKER—PECKHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, GABRIEL MEAD TOOKER to MARGARET AUGUSTA, daughter of Dr. Walton H. Peckham, all of this City.

DIED

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, after a painful illness, ALFRED MORGAN, youngest son of John and Mary Allison.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 168 West 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, suddenly, of scarlet fever, CLEMENT BERNLEY, only son of Henry M. and Louisa Fisk Crane, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at No. 285 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOLLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 1, of typhoid fever, CATHERINE J., wife of Alonzo Follett, formerly of Wrentham, Mass.

The remains will be taken to Wrentham for interment.

HALSEY.—At Upton's Hill, Va., E. SIDNEY HALSEY, son of the late Hon. Hugh Halsey, of Bridgehampton, L. I., in the 25th year of his age, a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

His remains were taken to Bridgehampton for interment. Funeral services at that place on Thursday, the 4th inst.

JACKSON.—At Forestport, Oneida County, on Friday, Nov. 28, ELIZABETH BLAKE, daughter of William B. Jackson, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 11th year of her age.

LAEISZ.—On Monday evening, Dec. 1, JOHANNA WILHELMINA HENRIETTA LAEISZ, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brothers, Henry C. and Philip S. Timm, No. 73 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

LEONORI.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 30, IDA SEIXAS, youngest daughter of Lewis J. and Harriet A. Leonori, aged 1 month and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from corner of Broadway and Bartlett-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 11 A. M.

PELTON.—In Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 1, CATHARINE C., wife of Daniel Pelton, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, Factoryville, S. I. Steamboat leaves Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

RICHARDS.—On Monday, Dec. 1, WM. W. RICHARDS, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Wm. P. Southworth, No. 382 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, JAMES SULLIVAN, aged 35 years.

The remains were interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

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MILITARY.

$150 BOUNTY AND ADVANCE MONEY—Recruits wanted for the iron regiment, Second Fire Zouaves, now in the field, under Col. Brewster, attached to the Excelsior Brigade. Fire Department bounty $55 over all other bounties. At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the New-York Fire Department, held at Firemen's Hall on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
JNO. S. GILES, Treasurer.

City bounty	$50
Corn Exchange	10
United States advance pay	26
One month's advance	13
Government premium $4 and Fire Department $1	5
Extra bounty Fire Department	55
Total	$159

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted for two first-class cooks; also, two good Protestant cooks; will assist in the washing; have the best City reference; understand their business in soups, meats, game, baking, &c.; no objections to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Also, a competent invalid nurse and seamstress; would travel as lady's maid; understands hair dressing; has good references, and will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is fully competent in every respect; can command first-class reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 1st-av., over the bakery.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook and baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 409 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; the best of reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; is a good baker; or as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has three years City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference as to respectability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A smart, tidy and willing young woman desires a situation in City or country as above; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant English woman who is a first-class cook in all its branches; can get up dinners and suppers in fine style, and has the best city references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-Place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A respectable girl wants a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Has no objection to housework. The best of city references from her present employer. Call at No. 373 Bleecker-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, to do the cooking, and washing and ironing of a small family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread, biscuit and pie; has good City reference. Call at 248 East 9th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, in a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 251 7th-av., second floor, back room, near 26th-st.

AS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; one who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 304 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable, steady and faithful girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a gentleman's family; is an experienced, trustworthy and substantial kitchen servant; refers to first-class families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts, cake and bread baking; has unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., boot store.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PERson as cook in a first-class family; one who understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, boning, larding, jellies and ice-creams; can get up dinner parties in the nicest style. Can be seen at No. 149 8th-st., third floor, front room; good City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a good cook and a good bread baker; would assist with the washing and ironing, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A PROfessed meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts, games and soups; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; best of references can be given. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK DESIRES to obtain a situation as such in a private family; is fully conversant with cooking in all its branches, and can furnish the highest of reference as to character and competency. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 326 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, in City or country; she is a first-rate hard worker, also good baker; good recommendations; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Call at No. 143 East 35th.st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; is a trustworthy woman. Good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor, near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing if required. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman—a Protestant—as good, plain cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation, is a very good plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing if required. Can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st.

AS COOK—AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING IF REQUIRED.—A situation wanted as cook, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good girl wants a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 120 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an excellent Protestant girl, either to take care of one child and do plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and do light chamberwork. Call at No 254 4th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st., first-class help of every calling: colored, French, German, Irish and English. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced and highly recommended girl, as chambermaid and thorough waitress; has lived in distinguished families; is accustomed to the care of silver, &c., and will be found a most respectable and competent servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing in a small family, and would do sewing if required; the best of City reference given. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress a lady's hair; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen or addressed, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call at No. 30 41st-st. between 4th and Madison-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and to do sewing; has four years' reference from her last employer. For particulars, apply at No. 193 Madison-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid; is a good, plain sewer; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, active young woman wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; understands ladies' hairdressing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., in the thread and needle store, between 31st and 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; has good reference; willing to go to the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, No. 93 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. The best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and attend to children, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 375 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of children; has good reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl, well informed, of neat and respectable appearance and of the most kind and affectionate disposition toward children, wishes a situation as above; can cut and fit children's clothes and will be found a trustworthy and valuable servant; Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st.. Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take care of older children; is a good seamstress; can be well recommended; good City references given; lived four years in her last place, and six years in her previous place. Apply in the store, 254 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of the children; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 503½ 2d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as child's nurse; is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth; the highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a very smart and capable girl to do the general housework of a genteel family; is a good plain cook, makes good bread, and an excellent washer and ironer; will be found an intelligent and obliging girl; refers to a Brooklyn family. Inquire for SARAH, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable widow woman wishes a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork; a good washer and ironer; good reference given. Call at No. 242 7th-av., first floor, front room; to be seen for two days.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamer that goes to Havana, or to California, or to New-Orleans; or would go as lady's maid or child's nurse, and would not be particular as to any other place; references given. Call for three days at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothes, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine, and would have no objection to assist with other light work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 219 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork; has no objections to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 433 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to assist with children: willing to go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, infants' clothes, shirts, and baste for a machine. Address No. 142 8th-st., near Broadway, in the office east, or No. 130 8th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor, front room; has the best of reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses; would take care of grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 162 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can work on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good City reference. Call at No. 335 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is fond of children, and would be found a good nurse; City reference. Call at No. 72 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like to obtain work in a few private families, by the day or week. Address No. 188 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; or as nurse, and do a lady's and child's washing; wages, $7; City or country; will go in a private boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; perfectly understands her business, and has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands French fluting in the best style, or would do chamberwork, if required; has best of City references. Apply at No. 61 Houston-st., second floor, front room, near Mott-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or as thorough servant; does fluting and mangling; wages $8; or as cook and baker; makes pastry. Call, for 2 days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 26th-st., near 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in a private family, as laundress; has three years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st,

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a young woman, as competent waitress, or would assist with chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a competent girl, with the best recommendations, having lived seven years at her last place. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 West 19th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 145 West 31st-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN DESIRES a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoor; is not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, &c.; has A 1 testimonials. Address P. B., City Post-office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a graduate of an academy, a situation as Assistant book-keeper in a jobbing or commission house, shipping, banking or manufacturing office; writes a rapid hand; possesses a practical knowledge of book-keeping; is a good accountant. Address W. A., No. 308 9th-av.

AS GARDENER &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as vegetable gardener, also can take care of a horse or two if required, can milk cows; would make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place, is sober honest and obliging. Best of reference from last employer. Address H. C. Box No. 217 *Times* Office for two days.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

SWISS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SWISS, WHO understands farming and gardening and the management of horses, wishes a place either in the City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference. No objection to City or country. Will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, by addressing J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the treatment of horses, and is an experienced gardener; is obliging, and will be found sober and industrious; can milk; has good references. Call at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young, single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses; is willing to travel; has first-class City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures; the advertiser is willing and able to work; good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of horses, or work on a farm. Apply at No. 161 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., at Mr. Sheridan's, top floor.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, by a Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing; understands the care of milk and butter; both understand their business thoroughly, and have got the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and his wife want situations in a respectable family, the man as coachman, his wife as cook; both are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 50 Vandam-st., rear house, first floor, front room. No incumbrance.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE (both English) wants a situation together; the man understands the care of horses; the wife to cook, wash and iron; willing to make themselves generally useful; can have good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SOBER AND industrious married man, without incumbrance, who is a good gardener, milker, can take care of a horse, is a careful driver and not afraid of work; such a man may hear of a good situation, and permanent so long as he consults his employer's interests. Address, with name and reference, HAMPDEN, for two days, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairywoman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT AND sober man, to act as outdoor agent for a brewer, for an article of pale ale well known to the public. Must present testimonials of respectability and business capacity, together with name and address, where last employed, &c. Address PALE ALE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO BOTtle ales and porter; must be competent, having a perfect knowledge of the trade in all its particulars; references required as to character, business habits, &c. Address BROWN STOUT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A COLORED WAITER—WANTED—A FIRST class colored waiter man for a private family to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th av., by 9 o'clock A. M.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPEtent book-keeper. Must be a good penman, and furnish unexceptionable references. Address B. & C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WHOLESALE SALESMAN WANTED.—One thoroughly acquainted with the trade of the State of Ohio. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Canal-st.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD IN AN OFFCE; must write and figure well; salary first year, $150. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references and stating age, Box No. 1,984 New-York Post-office.

A WAITER—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. Call at No. 12 West 23d-st., between 9 and 10 A. M., or at 6 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
, Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ALL—BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Are taught at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Rev. A. Bronson—"I take pleasure in recommending Col. PAINE as a man of good character, and a complete master of his profession."

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church, with experience in teaching, to take charge of a small classical school in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply by letter or in person to Rev. C. C. ADAMS, Manhattanville, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY LOTowners, wishing to dispose of part of their lot, may address GORBET, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.
Diamond and Gold WATCHES.
Superb solid SILVER WARE.
Fine FOWLING PIECES, &c., &c.
Being part of the stock of
JOSEF RAFEL, Esq., of New-Orleans,
To be sold at auction.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
BY HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 450 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3d, at 1 o'clock,
Or immediately after the
GREAT SALE OF STATUARY.
The goods, which are all guaranteed of the very first quality, will be on exhibition, and catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
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VALUABLE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
Lately imported from Italy by
Messrs. VITI BROS., late VITO VITI & SONS,
of Philadelphia, comprising
GROUPS, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF GREAT VALUE,
To be sold at auction without any reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock,
By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,
At their Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising a large collection of elegant marble statuary, of the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., of and successors to the late firm of VITO VITI & SONS, of Philadelphia. This will be the first sale of the kind ever made in this City, as it will comprise statuary only, and no fancy goods whatever will be included in the sale. It is also the first sale for many years which has been made for the firm in New-York, and all the works of art offered are of a superior character, and such as must elicit the approbation of all our amateurs.
The catalogues will be ready in a few days, and will contain full descriptions of the several pieces offered; and as there has been no sales of any importance in this branch since the great sale of statuary made by Sig. VITO VITI at the ALHAMBRA HALL, in 1850, and as the present catalogue will comprise works of art of a refined nature only, it is presumed the sale will be largely attended.
The statuary will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, an elegant span of long-tailed, bay carriage horses, 15¾ hands, eight years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, fine drivers, and to trot together in four minutes; also a light double harness, made by Trainor, and top wagon, by Wood Brothers; also blankets, whip, etc., to be positively sold, without reserve. Also
AN ELEGANT BLACK HORSE,
15½ hands, seven years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle, can trot in three minutes and ten seconds, and very fine, stylish driver; also light wagon and harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PICTURES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of Mr. John Snedicor, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., the valuable collection of paintings, etc., by Mr. Richard M. Staigg, who is about leaving for Europe, comprising his highly-finished pictures, sketches and studies from nature, including a miniature of Daniel Webster, from life; a study from Rembrandt, on ivory; several cabinet figure pieces; coast scenes, in oil, made at Newport; crayon drawings, etc. The pictures are now on exhibition as above until the evening of sale. Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair evening. Sale without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, chamber and library suites of various kinds; dining-room furniture, viz.: buffets, extension tables, lounges, chairs, rosewood etageres, armoire à glace, hall-stand, &c. Particulars at sale.
N. B.—At 12 o'clock, superb rosewood upright piano, nearly new; cost $600. Sale absolute.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
SECOND DAY'S SALE IN CONTINUATION.
ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large variety of fine bronzes, elegant decorated vases, bronze and gilt clocks, Bohemian glassware, papier-mache and gilt goods, &c. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18-caret gold hunting anchors and cylinders of various sizes and patterns.
LADIES' ANCHORS AND LEPINES,
Hunting, engine-turned and engraved.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., A COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART—being the second portion of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection, consisting of 96 specimens of painting of rare beauty and value selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under guarantee of originality. Among them will be found works of the first-class suitable to ornament the gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Frere, Fauvelet, Tesson, Pascal, Vaumort and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Henriette Rouner, Vermeulen, Kruseman, Keilhoff, Von Seben, Correns, Cornet, Van Severdonck and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Backhuyzen, M. A. Koekkoek, Wyngaerde, Stroebel, Vaarnber, &c., of Holland, and of the English school a rare work exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Shayer, Weigall, Borland, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist P. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by F. Church, with others of the American school. They will be on view with catalogue on Monday and until day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, a large stock of a wholesale jobber and dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, teas, &c., as follows: Brandies, gins, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies, in original casks; Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Claret and Rhine Wines, in original packages; also, teas, olive oil, castile soap and manufactured tobacco, together with about 85,000 cigars of favorite brands; also, office furniture, clock, &c., &c., all of which will be in our store, and samples drawn from the packages, at the time of sale. The above will be sold, without reserve, by order of WILLIAM WALSH, Assignee.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including two superb parlor and dining-room suites, costing over $2,000. By D. W. IVES & CO., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 625 Broadway, a superb assemblage of elegant furniture, including parlor and chamber suites, hall, library and dining-room furniture, of very superior quality and make; a magnificent gilt ebony parlor suite, with slip cases, cost originally $1,500; a superb carved-oak dining suite, in morocco, elegantly carved. Also, a very fine assortment of choice first-class plain and rich furniture of every kind. On exhibition the day and evening before sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS and RUBBERS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being an extensive assortment of Winter Goods, to which we invite the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at private residence, No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, piano-forte, suites ornamented.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store No. 47 Murray-st., a fine collection of oil paintings, by foreign and native artists. Can be examined any time before the sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY BANK, Checks on said Bank, as follows, viz.:
$800, Jona. Fithian, drawer, dated 28th or 29th Aug., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 5th Sept., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 10th Sept., 1862.
$100, John T. Dayton, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 27th Oct., 1862.
$20, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, G. Huntington, drawer, dated 30th Oct., 1862.
$40, Chas. Smith, drawer, dated 21st Feb., 1862.
Also, draft of D. Congdon, on Fellows, Hoffman & Co. dated about 17th Oct., 1862, for $85 75.
The public is cautioned against taking any of the above.

LOST—A SMALL POCKET SAFE KEY. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it a HERRING & CO.'S Safe Store, No. 251 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,500 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.
Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.
Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
282 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.
Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.
W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid to him.
JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862. HENRY A. SAYRE.
The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 37th-st.
JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VALUABLE MEDICAL patent, with introduction in the specialty practice for sale, or partner of energy and education, with some means, wanted. Address Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.
WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.
au27-law6mW*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.
The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.
This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.
Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.
The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.
They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.
They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.
We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper wanted.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS.
Holders of past due coupons of the City of New-Orleans are requested to present them for payment to the Bank of America, before the 1st day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.
NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIficates issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be redeemed in pursuance of Resolution 7, adopted at the Bondholder's meeting held 25th October last. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such Certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all Certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender, but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BRACKETT & CO., EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—The bills of the Bullion Bank, Washington, D. C., bought by us at ½ of 1 per cent. discount.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1862.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, FOR cash or work-horses, a beautiful span of light bays, 16 hands, admirably broken and matched—just the thing for a family carriage. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, corner of Atlantic-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 630 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Nov. 22, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (EXclusive of the Government tax, which will be paid by the Company,) was this day declared, payable to Stockholders on and after the 1st day of December.
Eastern Stockholders will receive the above Dividend in New-York funds. On their request to that effect, addressed to the undersigned, a check will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For fencing vacant lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet west of Second-avenue; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church; southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; north side of Fifth-eighth-street; south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Seventh-avenue to buildings on said street, west of Seventh-avenue; west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; block bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets; and block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; and southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on south side of Thirtieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, known by the Ward numbers 3,318 and 3,319; north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, known by the Ward map numbers 4,454 to 4,457, inclusive; on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, known by the Ward map number 1,894; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, known by Ward map number 1,891; north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by Ward map numbers 7 to 13, 15 to 29, inclusive of block 175; south side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, known by Ward map numbers 48 and 47, of block number 88; south side of Fifty-ninth-street and north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and west side of Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, known by Ward map numbers 27, 28, 31 to 35, and 37 to 40, inclusive of block number 59; on block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, Ninth-avenue and Broadway, known by the Ward map numbers 1 to 4, 13 to 16, 26, 51, 52 and 64, of block number 106; and on block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, by the Ward map numbers 19, 19, 48, 49, 57, 57½, 59 to 61, inclusive of block number 177; and on the southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers street, by the Ward map numbers 1,150, 1,151 and 1,152.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For setting curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; building receiving basin southeast corner Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue; receiving basin southwest corner of Leonard and Baxter-street; paving Thirteenth-street from Fifth-avenue to and through University-place to Eleventh-street, and in Eleventh-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets; on the southerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenue, on the westerly side of Baxter-street, between Leonard and Worth streets; both sides of Thirteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and a point half way distant between Broadway and University-place, east side of Fifth-avenue from and to points half way distant between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of University-place, from a point half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to a point half way distant between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, both sides of Eleventh-street, from a point half way distant between University-place and Fifth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Twelfth-street, from a point distant half way between Fifth-avenue and University-place to a point distant half way between University-place and Broadway and on the west side of Broadway from a point distant half way between Tenth and Eleventh streets to a point distant half way between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104 "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."
Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.
Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.
Nov. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,
In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.
Director .... J. Grau.
The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.
NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3—TWELFTH OPERA NIGHT.
When will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA .... as .... LEONORA
BRIGNOLI .... Fernando | AMODIO .... Alfonso
SUSINI .... Balthazzar | STOCKTON .... Ines
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal .... IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
The next rôles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DINORAH.
THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.
DEBUT OF MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER,
when will be presented Meyerbeer's new and celebrated Opera of
DINORAH.
(LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent Scenery by Calyo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA, AN ENLARGED CHORUS, and the following extraordinary cast:
CORDIER .... Dinorah | MORENSI ... First Goatherd
BRIGNOLI .... Corentin | STOCKTON ... 2d Goatherd
AMODIO .... Hoel | SUSINI .... The Hunter
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
The performance will commence with the
GRAND SYMPHONIC AND CHORAL OVERTURE,
THE PILGRIMAGE TO PLOERMEL,
being a musical description of the events that are supposed to have taken place prior to the commencement of the action. It will be performed by
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
AND THE INVISIBLE CHORUS.
Seats can be secured in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calyo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
CORDIER .... Dinorah | MORENZI .... 1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI .... Corentin | STOCKTON ... 2d Goatherd
AMODIO .... Hoel | SUSINI .... The Hunter
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FORTY-FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
By express desire,
Lortzing's favorite Comic Opera of the
CZAR AND CARPENTER.
Supported by the entire strength of the company.
The unqualified success which the rendition of this Opera has achieved has elicited an
EXPRESS DEMAND FOR ITS REPETITION.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
The new and successful Opera of
THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 11,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL.
BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA.
No. 485 Broadway.
CARD.
To CARL ANSCHUTZ:
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.
The undersigned, having watched with deep interest your efforts to diffuse a taste for classical music in New-York, would be greatly pleased to see a benefit arranged for you in order to be able to testify to your merits, and to have an opportunity of showing our appreciation of your efforts in the production of German opera on a scale of splendor and artistic costliness never before attempted in this City.
Yours, respectfully,
M. RADER, HERMAN MARCUSE,
H. THIERMANN, A. HEIDELBERGER,
D. A. GESCHEIDT, HERM. ROSE,
F. WERNER MEYER, and others.
REPLY.
GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: Your flattering note, in which you kindly desire to see a benefit arranged for me, is to hand, and I beg to say in reply to it that I gratefully accept your kind offer, and with permission to select Thursday evening, Dec. 11, and suggest Beethoven's master-work, FIDELIO, as a suitable opera for the occasion. Be assured, gentlemen, that the approval with which yourselves and the public have received my efforts will incite me to still greater exertions.
With great respect, I remain, gentlemen,
C. ANSCHUTZ.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST.
THE FOURTH GRAND CONCERT,
Of this truly wonderful artist, who has received the unanimous approbation of
THE PUBLIC,
THE PRESS, AND THE PROFESSION,
Will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano,
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor, Pupil of SIGNOR ABELLA.
MR. THEODOR THOMAS, Violinist,
And Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis's No 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

IRVING HALL.—FATHER REEDS' OLD FOLKS, A Grand Patriotic Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1862 for the benefit of the Ladies Rose Hill Soldiers Relief Association, to aid the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
First time this season, Congreve's favorite comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
With a very effective distribution:
Valentine, in love with Angelica ...... Mr. Lester Wallack
Ben, Sir Sampson's youngest son ...... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Sampson Legend, father to Valentine and Ben ...... Mr. John Gilbert
Scandal, his friend, a free speaker .... Mr. Norton
Tattle, a half-witted beau .... Mr. Reynolds
Foresight, an illiterate old fellow ...... Mr. Geo. Holland
Jeremy, servant to Valentine .... Mr. Young
Buckram, a lawyer .... Mr. Parsloe
Steward .... Mr. Parkes
William .... Mr. Turner
Angelica, a niece to Foresight .... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Prue, daughter to Foresight by first wife ...... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Foresight, second wife to Foresight ... Mrs. J. Sefton
Mrs. Frail, sister to Mrs. Foresight ... Miss Fanny Morant
Nurse to Miss Prue .... Miss Carman
Jenny .... Miss Green
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.
THURSDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
FRIDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE. Will be repeated—SPEED THE PLOUGH, WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS and MONEY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., New-York.
ORATION.
MR. MASON JONES
(of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will deliver his FIFTH ORATION in New-York on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
SUBJECT:
"DEAN SWIFT AND HIS CRITICS."
SYLLABUS.
Swift's Biographers and Critics: Lord Orrery, Sheridan, Delany, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, Croker and Mr. Thackeray—Swift's birth in Dublin—School and College Days—Life at Sir William Temple's—Meets King William III.—First Acquaintance with Hester Johnson (Stella)—Life of Larecor—Publishes "Tale of a Tub"—His Strange Political Career in London—Meets with Miss Vanhomrigh (Vanessa)—Intimacy with Oxford, Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Steele, Prior and Gay—Offends Queen Anne—Is made Dean of St. Patrick's—His Political Power in Ireland—"The Drapier's Letters"—"Directions to Servants"—Anecdotes of his Peculiar Wit—"Gulliver's Travels"—Death of Vanessa—Character of the Times in which Swift lived—Grandeur of his Genius—Character of his Writings—Their vast influence on Modern Literature—Death of Stella—The True Account of the "Stella and Vanessa"—Controversy—Moral of Swift's Life and Melancholy Death.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Jones is what may be termed an unreportable speaker, so fluent in his delivery, so varied the subjects touched upon, and so voluminous his quotations, apt and inapt. To be appreciated as an eloquent addition to the lecture rostrum, Mr. Jones must be heard, for no mere report within practical limits for a newspaper could do him justice.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*
His delivery is unlike those of our lecturers in general, because he is untrammeled with notes of any kind. He rushes into his subject like a steed going up to the charge at the sound of the bugle. Sometimes he is vehement, thrilling with Celtic fire; then again he is soft, tender and pathetic.—*Scientific American.*
With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*New-York Tribune, Nov. 13.*
Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*New-York Express, Nov. 13.*
ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.
Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.
Mr. JONES will deliver his second oration in Brooklyn on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Subject—*Dean Swift and His Critics.*
Mr. JONES will deliver one of his orations in Newark N. J., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

M. LIZZIE BELL'S SOIREE,
MUSICAL AND LITERARY, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in behalf of a HOME FOR THE ORPHANS OF VOLUNTEERS. Prof. J. B. BROWN and Prof. D. C. PRICE will assist. Tickets—50 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 6.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON .. Saturday .... Dec. 6
KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER .. Saturday .... Dec. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL FAIRY PLAY,
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
THE SCENERY AND DRESSES COST
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
From the Sunday Times.
"Blondette," a new fairy spectacle, which was produced at this theatre last Tuesday evening, to a very full house. Decidedly this is the most superb spectacle ever produced in this city. In the "Seven Sisters" and kindred pieces, Miss Keene far surpassed all other managers previous to her time in "scenic splendors;" but in "Blondette" she has surpassed herself. The artistic combinations of color, the exquisite groupings, and the fine taste displayed in all the costumes and appointments could not have been excelled, even in Paris. We question if anything so admirable as the "Grotto of Love," the "Palace of Lace," the "Diamond Ball Room," and the "Crystal Kingdom of the Magic Watch," were ever seen even in that city. The language and incidents of "Blondette" are not unworthy accompaniments of the fine scenery. The story relates to the adventures of Prince Merlin in his search after a magical watch, which has been found by Lubin, a peasant. The object of the Prince is to prevent the peasant from winding up the watch when the hour is striking, as, had he done so, it and the magical powers would have become his. This, of course, leads to a game of cross purposes, which give any number of effective situations. There is some good music scattered throughout the piece, and one dancing song and chorus quite unique in its way, which promises to become popular. The characters were all well played. Altogether, "Blondette" promises to be the most successful holiday piece ever produced in New-York. It will be played all this week, and should obtain a run of three months, at least, to recover Miss Keene's outlay.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
whose engagement has been attended with
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!
HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART!!!
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS APPEAR
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
in those three
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS
in which, on the last two nights they awakened such
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT:
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and
THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:
Messrs. DAVIDGE, C. W. CLARKE, D. GRACE, H. PIERSON, HAGAN, HIND, RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. SKERRITT, Miss LOUISA BROWN, Miss FLOYD, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
SECOND WEEK OF THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
EDWIN FORREST.
His second appearance as
METAMORA.
In the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same name.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1862,
METAMORA,
THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS.
EDWIN FORREST .... as .... Metamora
Lord Fitzgerald .... Mr. J. McCullogh
Errington .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Walter .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Nahmeekee .... Madame Ponisi
Oceana .... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Musical Director .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1862.
METAMORA
Will for the third time be given,
EDWIN FORREST .... as .... METAMORA
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The performances will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE ELITE AND FASHION ATTEND NIGHTLY.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
NED DAVIS, in new and funny doings.
CLIFFORD, in his great acts.
EDDY, in new and elegant dances.
PIC. BUTLER, in his wonderful solos.
New Ballads, Banjo Solos, Comic Medleys, Ham Fat, Poor Old Maids, Instrumental Solos, Abraham's Daughter, Academy of Design, Hot Corn, New Polkas, Tyrolese Warblings, Uncle Sam. Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 20 ST. MARK'S-place, 8th-st. Classes for ladies and gentlemen in concert, in the "New" or "Light Gymnastics," accompanied by music and new apparatus, will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in the afternoon. The regular classes will continue as heretofore. For particulars, &c., send for circular, or inquire at the Gymnasium, ABNER L. BRADY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 26x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.,
or on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE PROPERty corner of Houston and Green sts., 70x80 feet, with the ruins of the church and parsonage. The walls are standing and good. Admirable property for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of JOSEPH MELLY, No. 138 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN FEE, NO. 10 East 17th-st. and No. 407 4th st., Albion-place; both lots full size; houses 25 by 60 feet, both built by days' work, in the very best manner. Terms easy.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST suite of apartments in the City, with chandeliers and gas fixtures. Enquire east corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Madison-avenue stages go within one block of the premises; rooms richly papered and overlook the small parks on 4th-av; $17 per month. Also in a brown stone house, No. 617 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., one suite of apartments for $11, and one for $15; richly painted and in splendid order. Enquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed to rent, by a small family, for three months, a moderate-sized and well-furnished house, located between 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Possession wanted immediately. Address, stating location, price, &c., H. A. P., Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
which was received with the utmost delight on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented in New-York, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Also will be presented
A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
by the best farce company in the United States.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FAIR
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
For the Benefit of the
INSTITUTION, NO. 334 6TH-AV.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
To continue one week, commencing
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862.
Single admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 4 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 29 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 2. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles and refreshments, in the vestry of the church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets of Admission, 10 cents.

FAIR BY THE LADIES OF THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—at Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 3, 4, and 5, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, THE PIANIST, having concluded his engagements with MADAME ANNA BISHOP, will receive a limited number of pupils on the Piano, Organ, &c., &c. Terms to suit the times. Application sent by letter to Messrs. HALL & SONS, and Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, will be promptly attended to.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 26 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL DONATION VISIT FOR the benefit of the Graham Old Ladies' Home will be held at the institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 3 and 4—afternoon and evening.
The friends of this Charity and the public generally are urgently invited to attend.
A. R. ST. JOHN, Cor. Secretary.

FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Forey.

Rumor of the Proposed Occupation of Sonora by the French.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamer *Union*, we have late Havana papers which furnish us later intelligence from Mexico. The correspondent of the *Prensa* writes under date of Vera Cruz, Nov. 12:

"French troops are continually landing, and the number now exceeds 36,000 outside the walls of this city. Since the beginning of this month, more than 8,000 have been encamped. Many of them, who have been attacked with intermittent fever, are leaving continually for the hospitals. The ravages caused by sickness may be understood from the following fact:

Gen. Forey, when he left here for Orizaba, took with him 800 infantry and an escort of huzzars. He left a portion of them sick at Tejena and at Cordova, and at last arrived at Orizaba with only three hundred men. Conceive what it must be here, with so many thousand men, who expose themselves to the sun, are negligent about the water, and indulge in drinking."

On the 4th all the grog-shops were closed at nightfall, by advice of Señor Cortes, who had been memorialized by many Spaniards on the subject—the memorial being signed by ever eighty individuals:

Señor D. Balbino Cortes, Consul of Spain in Vera Cruz:

The undersigned have the honor to submit the following:

The disorders that occurred last night, and the night before, by the assembling of soldiers in this town, are public and notorious. The slightest pretext has been used for committing outrages, and in vain has respect for property, for persons and customs been proclaimed. There does not even remain the resource of defence against force. In so critical a state, we come to you, as the only and exclusive protector of our properties, and even of our lives. We ask your protection, and that you will see that the security of our property is attended to by the competent authority.

The Spanish Consul-General Bazain has undertaken to pay for all that has been taken from the stores, as well as for what has been destroyed. The closing of all the stores, which are generally Spanish, has been of immense benefit. The General also took active measures to detail a large number of patrols and gens d'armes, ordering the city gate of Merced to be closed at nightfall to prevent the soldiers who were encamped outside from entering.

On the 5th, there was a hurricane, with loss of many ships and some lives.

On the 6th, Serano, the Mayor of the city, issued the following proclamation:

Art. 1. It is forbidden to buy of the soldiers of the French army provisions, military clothing, equipments or arms.

Art. 2. Those who buy said articles will be liable to the same punishment as that which the military laws impose on persons of the army who sell them.

Gen. Forey in his passage through Cordova had Marquez' soldiers formed in line, made them a long harangue, and offered not only to feed but to clothe them, for which purpose he said he brought with him 20,000 uniforms.

His entrance into Orizaba was imposing. He was accompanied by the French Gens. Lorencez, Douai, and the Mexican Gens. Almonte, Haro, and many others, so-called, without armies, who are stopping there. The municipality invited him to a banquet, and in his toast he said that he did not come to Mexico to shed blood, nor in quest of glory; that he had seen thirty-five years of service, and twenty-five campaigns, in which he had had more glory than he needed; that he only came to put down an unjust Government, which was not the real representation of the national will, and that his mission was one of peace, &c.

Gen. Lorencez took leave of the troops two days before Forey arrived, and in doing so discovered the ill-will which he bears to Saligny and Almonte. He is expected here to-morrow or the day after, as he returns to France.

The French column under Gen. Berthier entered Jalapa on the 7th, and found the place completely deserted. A proclamation of the General brought back many of the inhabitants to their homes. A part of the same column, with the contra-guerrilla Figuerero, put to flight the few armed followers whom Quesada had before arriving at Puebla.

The expedition which was to have left Vera Cruz for Tampico had not been carried into effect, according to the latest news received from Havana, on account of the lowness of the water on the bar; but it had not been abandoned, and will ultimately be prosecuted by land and sea.

According to the *Diario de la Marina*, operations will not be commenced before the beginning of next month, when they will be undertaken on a grand scale against Mexico and Puebla, the French troops advancing in two columns and by different roads. The want of means of transport, united to the bad state of the roads, makes this delay inevitable.

The news of the occupation of Jalapa by Gen. Berthier has been confirmed. The force that pretended to defend the National Bridge was driven from it in a few moments, and, as mentioned in a former account, their chief was taken prisoner and sent to Martinique.

It is reported, says the *Diario* that, the French Government has made arrangements to occupy the State of Sonora by a division of 8,000 men.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that the iron-coated frigate *Normandie*, with Admiral Jenien de la Gravière on board, would shortly visit Havana.

Naval.

THE HERO OF THE MONITOR AFLOAT AGAIN.

Commander Worden, whose services on the *Monitor* have been so highly appreciated by his country, will sail from this City next week, in command of a better ship than even the *Merrimac's* antagonist. His eyes are well enough for duty, and his spirits excellent. By the laws of rank alone he is a commander, no special promotion having been conferred on him. His new craft, the Ericsson Battery *Montauk*, now at the Delamater Iron Works, is nearly finished, and will be ready to fight in a few days. Her new gun and turret apparatus is receiving the final touches, the officers appointed by the Navy Department have nearly all reported to Admiral Paulding, and the guns are already on board. She is even more carefully completed than the *Passaic*. The *Weehawken*, too, is hurrying up at Jersey City, and will be finished soon after the departure of the *Montauk*.

NOT TO BE LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

The *Keokuk*, Mr. Whitney's ship, will not be launched to-day, as was expected. In a few days, however, she will be put afloat. There will be no time lost in finishing her.

A NEW MAN-OF-WAR BUILDING.

Messrs. Simonson, of Green Point, are building for the Government a new side-wheel steam man-of-war. She is progressing rapidly. Her name is *Chenango*, and her dimensions are as follows: Length on load line, 248 feet; extreme breadth, 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; armament, 8 guns; Tonnage, 974 tons. She will be schooner-rigged. The stems will be of tough white oak. The frame will be also white oak, white chesnut and hackmatack. There are 7 kelsons. The upper deck beams are of white oak or yellow pine.

NAVY-YARD EXPRESS.

It may interest the public to know that there is now an exclusively Navy-yard Express established. There are offices in New-York and Brooklyn; in the former at No. 60 Dey-street, in the latter at No. 11 Hicks-street.

ROBBING THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The vigilant Capt. Waugh again detected persons robbing the Navy Department of coffee on Saturday. Officer Smith, of the Watch Police, also caught another thief at the same business. The coffee was taken from the culprits, both of whom work in the Navy-yard. Stealing was carried on extensively some time since, thousands of dollars' worth of Government property having been purloined. It is now of rare occurrence, however, owing to the strict watch kept on the gate by the marines and Capt. Waugh.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

LISTS OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The Charter Election passed off with but little excitement. There were no rows of consequence, but little blood spilled, and comparatively few arrests for illegal voting.

The machine did its work well.

Mr. Brennan is our Comptroller elect, the voters of the City having, by a majority of fourteen thousand, deemed it wise to elevate him to that honorable and responsible position. We trust he will not disappoint the public, and are sure he will remember his friends.

John E. Develin, Esq., is the Corporation Counsel elect. He is, as we have repeatedly stated, a person eminently qualified for the place, and will, without doubt, discharge the arduous and delicate duties of his office with fidelity and ability.

The complexion of the City Councils will be decidedly Democratic. Many very excellent men are elected, and though we cannot hope too much, it is perhaps not impolitic to wish them much joy in their coming responsibilities.

Comptroller.

The vote for Comptroller, so far as ascertained, at the hour of going to press, is as follows:

Ward.	Haws.	Brennan.	Ward.	Haws.	Brennan.
1	328	1216	13	843	1497
2	182	201	14	410	1793
3	213	298	15	1644	888
4	387	1390	16	1999	1831
5	646	1297	17	2143	3027
6	111	3013	18	1869	2181
7	935	1830	19	782	1532
8	1210	1742	20	1898	3130
9	2188	1688	21	2030	1905
10	1065	1203	22	1537	2374
11	1294	2688			
12	1124	1889	Total	24,738	38,613

Corporation Counsel.

The vote for Corporation Counsel was as follows:

Ward.	Develin.	Bradford.	Ward.	Develin.	Bradford.
1	1247	293	12	2224	673
2	217	150	13	1605	681
3	340	185	14	1894	261
4	1525	161	15	1068	1228
5	1456	483	16	2071	1695
6	2998	124	17	3459	1543
7	2037	689	18	2291	1536
8	1897	1103	19	2018	886
9	2040	1902	20	2482	901
10	1415	760	21	2137	1688
11	2972	910	22	2558	1293
Total				42,959	19,584

Aldermen.

The following Aldermen are undoubtedly elected:

Dist.	Name.	Dist.	Name.
1.	John Fox.	11.	John Hardy.
3.	John T. Henry.	13.	Peter Masterson.
5.	John T. McCool.	15.	Andre Froment.
7.	Charles J. Chipp.	17.	Jacob M. Long.
9.	Lewis R. Ryers.		

Councilmen.

The following Councilmen are undoubtedly chosen:

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Healy.	P. H. Keenan.
Charles Reilly.	James Sandford.
Morgan Jones.	James Hayes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel T. Webster,	Joseph McVeigh,
John McConnell,	Simon Hazleton,
Thomas Brady,	Michael Gross.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John Haughtaling,	James Murray,
John G. Haviland,	George McGrath,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

David Fitzgerald,	Patrick Russell,
John Brice,	Alex. Brandon,
Wm. Joice,	Valentine Cook.

School Officers.

The following School Officers are elected:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Ward.	Name.	Ward.	Name.
1	Wm. Gennett, D.	12	S. P. Ingraham, Jr., D.
2	John P. Higgins, D.	13	Chas. G. Shaver, D.
3	John Patten, D.	14	John H. Collins, D.
4	Arthur O'Donnel, D.	15	E. C. Benedict, R.
5	Wm. H. Crane, D.	16	Orlando P. Smith, D.
6	Owen Kinney, D.	17	J. A. McLaughlin, D.
7	Edward L. Carey, D.	18	John N. Hayward, D.
8	S. J. Montgomery, D.	19	Wm. Hitchman, D.
9	James W. Farr, R.	20	Edmund Connelly, D.
10	Jer. Welch, D.	21	Francis Leiber, R.
11	John Watson, D.	22	James Marriner, R.

The other School Officers, the Inspectors and Trustees, are chosen mainly from the Democratic nominees. Their names are of no general interest, and we shall not give them.

Tammany Hall.

The old Wigwam was ablaze last night, in honor of the great Democratic victory—the election of a Comptroller from the Sixth Ward. The council fires were lighted, the pipe of peace was smoked. The fire-water poured plentifully forth from the great spring, and jubilation predominated. Thos. Wheelan, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by Capt. Rynders, Crazy Count Stuart, Capt. Callahan, Mr. Davis, and others of less note, who fairly talked the room empty quite early in the evening. The harmonious Democracy, however, enjoyed itself out of doors, as well as in, and tasked to the utmost the capacities and hospitalities of the adjacent Pewter Mug. Some of the more boisterous even overflowed in the publication office of our peaceful neighbor of the *Tribune*, giving numerous cheers for candidates not supposed to be in much favor in that locality.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Charge of Improper Correspondence With the Enemy.

The Court met on Saturday morning at 11 A. M. No spectators were present. The record of Friday's proceedings was read by Col. Pelouze, Recorder. Col. Pelouze read a letter which had been sent from the Court to the Adjutant-General's Office, requesting official papers in regard to McDowell's campaign.

D. Wallach of Washington, sworn—I knew Robt. E. Scott for thirty or forty years before he was killed; he was universally regarded, not only as a gentleman of high personal character, but as the Union leader in Virginia, he was understood to have been perhaps the last man in the Virginia Convention which enacted the ordinance of secession resisting its adoption; declining, as I learn, to sign the ordinance when passed; after its adoption he returned to his home in Warrenton; I lost sight of him for the time, though it was well understood in the county that, while submitting to the rule of secession in arms, he did not change his belief in the entire impropriety of the act; it is notorious in the county that from the time of his return from Richmond until his murder, he was constantly under surveillance of the authorities; according to report, a small party of deserters from Union forces then in Farquier County were roaming—

Gen. Martindale here objected to making the testimony too voluminous.

Gen. Cadwalader thought it was well to know the circumstances under which McDowell took such an interest in the case.

Gen. McDowell wanted to show his motive in taking the unusual steps he had taken.

The testimony was then allowed to go on, on condition that this was not made a precedent for the witnesses.

Wallach continued—that region with arms, entering houses, robbing and ravishing; two respectable females had been ravished but two miles from Mr. Scott's house; he hearing of it sent a message to the nearest Union command urging the arrest of these desperadoes, and at the same time started, accompanied by half-a-dozen others, after them, and was by them finally shot; his death done more to destroy the remaining Union feeling in that vicinity than any other event which had occurred up to that time—the marauders all having escaped arrest.

Some controversy was here had upon the letters to rebels not in arms, and it was finally concluded to use them as testimony. There are three of these letters—one in respect to a doctor in Fredericksburgh, allowing him to go through our lines to visit his patients outside, provided he did not give any information to the enemy; another was in reply to a man who wanted to travel through the lines, refusing permission; another was a reply to Major Slaughter, of Fredericksburgh, who wanted Gen. Patrick placed in command of the city, which was declined because he was needed elsewhere.

Col. Schriver, recalled—Among the orders issued are the following while at Falmouth: One making it punishable with death for any attempt to commit a rape, and one making it death to interfere with the railroads or telegraph wires, and holding the nearest buildings responsible for any such offence; another censured some unknown parties for taking the tombstone of a woman from an adjoining grave, and placing it over a fellow comrade; he ordered it returned, and a cemetery laid out for the interment of our dead in future, and a head-board and suitable respect to be paid them. Another orders all contrabands coming into our lines to be registered and assigned to such duty in Quartermaster's Department as will relieve soldiers. Another directs that when stores are taken for the army, such as forage, &c., permission must be obtained from the commanding officer of the Division, and receipts must be given by Brigade or Division Quartermaster or Commissary. Another forbids any but the General-in-Chief to levy contributions upon the people, except upon the written order from the General-in-Chief. It denounces all as guilty of theft who act without authority. It also directs officers to protect growing crops and not allow them to be trodden down. The certificate given for forage, &c., taken, states that the articles will be paid for on the close of the war, if the holder remain loyal from the date of the receipt.

The Court then adjourned over to Monday at 11 A. M.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Stanton.

The following paragraphs, introductory to the report of the Secretary of War, we find in the Philadelphia papers:

War Department, Nov. 29, 1862.

Sir: That portion of the United States which is now, or has been during the last year, the scene of military operations, is confined within ten military departments.

The armies operating in those departments, according to recent official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and thirty-six officers and privates, fully armed and equipped—since the date of the returns this number has been increased to over eight hundred thousand. When the quotas are filled up it will number a million of men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number.

The Middle Department, comprising the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New-Jersey and Delaware, and the Department of Virginia, have been the scene of important military operations, concerning which detailed reports have not yet been made by the commanding generals to this Department.

Your knowledge of the character and result of these operations dispenses with the necessity for any review until the final reports are made.

The preliminary reports of Major-Gen. McClellan of the battles before Richmond, and of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the report of the General-in-Chief, are submitted.

The communications between this Department and the respective commanders were prepared under a resolution of the Senate at the last session, and will be transmitted to Congress whenever you shall be pleased to give you sanction.

The report of Gen. Halleck, the General-in-Chief, exhibits the operation in these departments since the 22d of July, the date at which, under your order, he assumed the command of all the armies of the United States.

If the campaigns of the armies in these departments have not equaled in their results the expectations of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results. The valor of our troops has been displayed upon many occasions, and the skill and gallantry of their officers have been distinguished at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, and other places enumerated in the reports herewith submitted.

The invading army which recently threatened the Capital and the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania has been driven back beyond the Rappahannock; Norfolk, captured by Maj.-Gen. Wool, is in our possession; Suffolk and Yorktown are held; a strong army corps, under its vigilant and efficient commander, Maj.-Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe, threatens and harrasses the enemy; and, what is especially gratifying, it has been proved that the loyalty of the State of Maryland cannot be shaken, even by the presence of a rebel army.

The official reports received at this Department show that the military operations in the West during the past year have been both active and successful.

The beginning of last Winter found the rebel armies of Price and McCulloch in possession of all the northwestern portion of Missouri, while many of the counties north of the Missouri River were in a state of insurrection. Our forces were concentrated at Rolla and Sedalia. As soon as the rebels could be driven from the northern counties, and our armies reorganized, active operations were commenced, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, and the bad condition of the roads. On the 18th of December, a considerable number of the enemy were cut off and captured at Milford, while on their way to join Price on the Osage River. The forces at Rolla, under Gen. Curtis, moved toward Springfield, which compelled Price to fall back into Arkansas, where he was joined by Van Dorn. A severe battle was fought at Pea Ridge, Ark., on the 5th, 7th and 8th of March, between the combined armies of the enemy and Gen. Curtis' force, in which the latter gained a complete and decisive victory.

The gunboats, under Flag-Officer Foote, and the troops at Cairo, under Gen. Grant, moved up the Tennessee River, for the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson. While Grant's troops were marching to surround the former place, it was attacked by the gunboats, and reduced on the 6th of February, after a short but severe engagement. Gen. Grant then marched across the peninsula and attacked Fort Donelson. After several days' hard fighting, that place also capitulated on the 16th, with its armament and garrison, except a small force which crossed the Cumberland in the night, and effected their escape. This victory caused the immediate evacuation of Bowling Green and Nashville, and soon after of Columbus and the greater part of Middle Tennessee.

While Grant and Buell were concentrating their armies on the Tennessee River, near the head of navigation and great lines of railroad communication, Gen. Pope moved down the west bank of the Mississippi, captured New-Madrid, and, crossing the river below the enemy's batteries on and near Island No. 10, compelled the garrison to capitulate on the 7th and 8th of April. Gen. Grant had crossed the Tennessee and taken position at Pittsburgh Landing, in anticipation of the arrival of Buell.

The enemy advanced from Corinth, and attacked Grant on the morning of the 6th of April. A severe battle ensued, which continued till dark, the left of our line being driven back nearly to the river. A portion of Buell's force arrived in the afternoon and during the night, and the battle was resumed at daylight on the morning of the 7th.

The enemy was driven back at every point, and in the afternoon fled from the field, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in our hands.

Finding that the armies of Price and Van Dorn had been withdrawn from Arkansas to Corinth, and all the available troops of the enemy at the Southwest concentrated at this place, orders were issued for Gen. Pope and a part of Gen. Curtis' troops to reinforce our army on the Tennessee. The latter had long and difficult marches to make.

At this point the Associated Press Agent at Washington ceased transmitting the report.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Secretary of War details the military operations during the past year; points to the fact that the Department of the Pacific has been free from any of the calamities occasioned by the rebellion; an earnest and deep sympathy has been manifested by the loyal citizens of the Pacific States, in support of the Union. From a survey of the whole field of operations, it is apparent whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has been made since the commencement of the war. The Union forces are now in the field under able commanders, stronger than ever, resolute and eager to be led against the enemy, to crush the rebellion by a vigorous Winter campaign. The armies of the Potomac and the West stand ready to vie with each other in dealing the quickest and heaviest blows against the enemy. Taught by experience of the ruin of inaction, and the hazard of delay a spirit of earnest activity *seems* to pervade the forces of the United States beyond what has hitherto been exhibited. In the numerous battles and engagements that have occurred, our armies in general have displayed the courage and determination that should inspire officers and soldiers fighting in defence of their Government. Under the calls of July and August, there are already in the field over 420,000 new troops, of which 399,000 are volunteers; 332,000 of whom have volunteered for three years or the war. It will be remembered the call was made at one of these periods of despondency which occur in every national struggle.

A chief hope of those who set the rebellion on foot was for aid and comfort from disloyal sympathizers in the Northern States, whose efforts were relied upon to divide and distract the people of the North and prevent them from putting forth their whole strength to preserve the national existence.

The call for volunteers and a draft of the Militia afforded an occasion for disloyal persons to accomplish their evil purposes by discouraging enlistments and encouraging opposition to the war and the draft of soldiers to carry it on.

Anxiety was felt in some States at the probable success of these disloyal practices, and the Government was urged to adopt measures of protection by temporary restraint of those engaged in these hostile acts.

To that end, Provost-Marshals were appointed in some States, upon the nomination of their Governors, to act under the direction of the State Executive, and the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended by our order.

By order of the War Department arrests were forbidden, unless authorized by the State Executive or Judge-Advocate.

Some instances of unauthorized arrests have occurred, and when brought to the notice of the Department, the parties have been immediately discharged.

By a recent order, all persons arrested for discouraging enlistments or for disloyal practices in the States where the quotas of volunteers and militia are filled up, have been released.

Other persons arrested by military commanders and sent from departments where their presence was deemed dangerous to the public safety, have been discharged upon parole to be of good behavior, and do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States.

While military arrests of disloyal persons form the subject of complaint in some States, the discharge of such persons is complained of in other States.

It has been the aim of the Department to avoid any encroachments upon individual rights as far as might be consistent with the public safety; but reflecting minds will perceive that no greater encouragement can be given to the enemy—no more dangerous act of hostility can be perpetrated in this war—than efforts to prevent recruiting and enlisting for the armies upon whose strength the National existence depends.

The expectations of the rebel leaders and their sympathizers in the loyal States that the call of Volunteers would not be answered and that the draft could not be enforced, have failed and nothing is left but to clamor at the means by which their hopes were frustrated and to strive to disarm the Government in future, if, in the chances of war, another occasion for increasing the military force should arise.

Besides aiding the State authorities respecting the draft and enlistment another important duty is assigned to the Provost Marshals.

The army returns and the report of the General-in-Chief, shows that a large number of officers and enlisted soldiers are absent from their posts.

The pursuit of such persons, and their compulsory return to duty, is a necessary function of a Provost-Marshal, and such a number of them only as may be required for that purpose will in future be retained in the service.

The pay and bounty allowed by act of Congress to recruits have offered strong temptations to practice fraud upon the Government by false returns upon the muster rolls, and false charges for subsistence.

Diligent efforts are being made for the detection of all such practices, and to bring the guilty parties, some of whom have held responsible stations in society, before a proper civic or military tribunal as soon as the preliminary investigations by the Judge-Advocate can be completed,

The same course is being pursued in respect to fraudulent contractors and disbursing officers.

The expenditures for enlistments, recruiting, drilling and subsistence of volunteers, regulars and militia, amounts to the sum of $20,692,282 91.

The general acquiescence of all the loyal States in the measures deemed necessary to strengthen the armies and prosecute the war at every hazard to final success, proves the fidelity of the people to the Government, and their determination to maintain its unity and uphold its authority over the whole territory of the United States.

The Secretary says that experience has shown that serious defects exist in the militia law, which should be promptly remedied. The laws relative to volunteers also need amendment. The views of the Department on these subjects will be communicated to the appropriate committees of Congress. It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department, upon which, under the law of the 17th of July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their labor, and in a considerable portion of its field of operations, has thus far suffered from a scant rather than from too great a supply of such labor.

In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensions of embarrassment from the number of refugees, the reserve of a tract of rich land along the railroad to Berwick's Bay opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed if placed under proper regulation and control. At Port Royal, such persons have been extensively employed in the works of the Quartermaster's Department and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the Sea Islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James River and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, and in the landing and shipping of stores they have been of great service and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply available.

The successful movement of the various expeditions by sea, the transportation of such large bodies of troops, and their regular supply at distant points of the coast, afford striking proofs of the greatness of the military resources of the nation. These movements have been on a scale of great magnitude.

The collection of the vast armies which have been raised, and their transportation to the field of operations in so brief a period, would not have been possible but for the extent of our system of steam transport by railroad, river and sea.

It has not been found necessary to exercise within the loyal States the power conferred upon the President by law to take actual military possession of the railroads of the country.

The various companies met in Convention in this city, united in proposing a uniform tariff for Government transportation, which appears to be just and equitable, and they have performed all the services required of them by the Department with a promptness, efficiency and cheerfulness, which do honor to the patriotism of their managers.

* * * * * * * *

Every means the country affords has been put forth to complete the armaments of our forts and fortifications for the defence of harbors and coasts, as is shown by the report of this Bureau; those details are, for obvious reasons, not now stated, and the legislation required by this branch of the service will, by your direction, be communicated to the appropriate Committee. The subject of arming the fortifications, particularly those defending the harbors of our principal Atlantic ports, has received special attention and all the means at the disposal of the Department have been applied to that end so far as was possible and consistent with meeting other imperative requirements.

In consequence of the introduction into naval warfare of iron clad vessels comparatively safe from the effects of such batteries as had hitherto been sufficient to guard effectually against the passage of hostile vessels, it became necessary to provide heavier and more powerful ordnance. The whole system of such armament was carefully revised and amended by a board of the most experienced and competent officers, and measures have been taken to carry their accommodations into effect.

The Secretary calls special attention to the necessity of providing additional means for the storage and preservation of ordinary supplies, as recommended in the report of the Chief of Ordnance. The attention of the Department has been earnestly directed to the forts and fortifications for coast and harbor defences. A personal inspection of these important works has been made by Gen. Totten, the distinguished Chief of Engineers. The grants made by Congress for fortifications amounted to five millions five hundred and thirty-five dollars for permanent works, and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for temporary works. The Chief of Engineers reports that these sums admitted of very material progress being made at most of the important forts now in process of construction. This has been realized in a number of instances, and in all a decided advancement has been effected. Great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies of materials from the quarries. Stone yards, &c., owing to the demands made upon the classes usually employed in this kind of works by the War Department. Similar trouble has been encountered in procuring transportation for materials. Much has been done in advancing the state of readiness of our fortifications in the principal commercial harbors for service, in preparing for additional guns, in providing for the reception of armament of very large calibre in the existing batteries, and in placing all in effective condition of defence. Like measures have been observed with reference to naval stations and our frontiers generally.

The Secretary says no aphorism is more universally received than that the sole object of a just war is to make the enemy feel evils of his injustice, and by his sufferings amend his ways, and he must therefore be attacked in most accessible quarters. The power of the rebels rests upon their peculiar system of labor, which keeps laborers on their plantations, to support owners who are devoting their time and strength to destroy our armies and destroy our Government. Whenever that system is in hostility to the Government, it is, in his opinion, the duty of those conducting the war to strike down the system, and turn against the rebels the production power that upholds the insurrection. Rightly organized in the recovered territory, the laborers of the rebels will not aid in holding fortified positions, but their labors will, as in India, free the white soldier from the most unwholesome exposure of the South. They will cultivate the corn and forage which will feed our cavalry and artillery horses and save the country a portion of the enormous burden now attending their purchase and transportation from the North. This cultivation would have been of greater advantage to us on the southeastern coast than even that of the great staple of the sea islands. He say, in conclusion, the greater part of the whole country, which formerly produced the Sea Island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union—the laborers are there, the soil and climate; it needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches, and battles, and seizes, why neglect the best means to make them successful, and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that thus far the portions of territory which we have recovered, and must firmly hold, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion of colored men are found. By their assistance armies will be permanent to operate in and occupy the country, and in labor for the army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them; and with this there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate. Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of the people of their laurels and property. It is these that give power and influence. Few men have the commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow-men, without the adventitious aid of money and property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of rebellion to control the resources of the people, the rebellion would die of itself. Under no circumstance has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored people in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been displayed on every occasion, and against every discouragement. By the means suggested, the rebellion may be disarmed and subdued swiftly and effectually, and the lives of our own people saved from slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi, and the sea coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the army, and also of a loyal population in exchange for the valuable products of their labor another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant Government lands in Florida and Texas, thousands in the Northern and Western States are impatiently waiting the signal of military movement to plant their homes on the best territory of this continent, and bring it back to the Union as loyal States. So far from the Southern States being invincible no country was ever so vulnerable of the means at hand as are employed against them. If your proposition for compensated emancipation and a voluntary return to loyalty be blindly rejected, still the proper application of the means at the command of the Government cannot fail to accomplish the suppression of the rebellion and a restoration of those peaceful relations which were designed to be established for ever on this continent by the the union of the States.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Extracts from Gen. Halleck's Report to the Secretary of War.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his report to the Secretary of War, states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the Army of the Potomac, "to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing," and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. McClellan, "who was of the opinion that it would require fifty thousand additional men to go on." Halleck replied that there could not possibly be sent more than twenty thousand. McClellan asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go on with that number. On Gen. Halleck's arrival home, he received a dispatch saying that at least thirty-five thousand would be required.

The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and an order for the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was issued Aug. 3, a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick, and transports in vast numbers supplied; but that a protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the 5th, and that the order was not put in force for eleven days—on the 14th.

On the 1st, orders were given to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newport's News for Aquia Creek, and he arrived there promptly on the night of the 3d.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the Army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia with the main portion of his force. Of Gen Pope's order on the 27th to Gen. Porter to be at Bristow Station the next morning he said, "For some unexplained reason Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th," in which Gen. Pope won considerable advantages, though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole Peninsular army, it is said "some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable." The soldiers actually engaged in those battles "fought with great bravery," but many thousand straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy so as to be paroled as "prisoners of war." It is added: "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the Rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed; 8,066 wounded and 913 missing; a total of 10,721.

The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburgh, from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, and says that "the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign was a matter of great disappointment and regret."

Gen. Halleck states that he telegraphed McClellan, Oct. 6, to cross the river. Gen. McClellan disapproved the plan of crossing south of the Blue Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry, and move on Winchester, but did not cross until Oct. 26, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till Nov. 3. During this period Gen. McClellan stopped communicating with the Commander-in-Chief, addressing the President. On the 5th his removal was ordered.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Interesting Extrcts From Southern Journals.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Dec. 1.

The flag of truce steamer *New-York*, arrived from City Point this forenoon with 375 prisoners, all the rebels had at Richmond, and 40 political prisoners and 60 laborers captured on the Alexandria Railroad.

Major-Gen. Dix and Staff left this morning for Yorktown to inspect the troops there.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th says; "The Judges, as we learn from the Georgia papers, were unanimous in the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, that the conscript law is constitutional."

James E. Seddon has been appointed Secretary of War to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Randolph.

A dispatch from Fort Fisher, says the schooner *Daskaway*, 11 days from Nassau, with 540 shocks salt, has arrived safely.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 29th, says the small-pox has made its appearance in the Danville hospitals. The President has appointed Cols. Cobb, Doles, Iverson and Colquit, of Georgia, as Brigadier-Generals.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the Abolitionists of Memphis and Helena have succeeded in getting a good deal of cotton. Wagon loads are daily going in, and boats go up the river heavily laden.

Gen. Johnson and Staff will leave Richmond to-day for the West.

Wilmington, N. C., Friday, Nov. 28.

A National gunboat was captured in New River, Onslow County, on the 20th, by Newkirk's Cavalry. The crew escaped after setting the steamer on fire. She had been at Jacksonville, and broken open the Court-house and Post-office, carrying off all records and papers.

A railroad accident occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad on the 28th, killing two Misses Newbold, of Charleston, and wounding several.

The *Enquirer* says the next battle between Lee and Burnside may be a very decisive one; that an overwhelming victory on the part of Lee, and the defence of Washington would be gone, and that city may be captured. Such a result should be before the eyes of our soldiers, and be the object of the contest. Upon the next battle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end, or drag along in undecided battles or mere material victories.

The conduct of the Yankee Abolition army, under Burnside, has exceeded that of Pope's. The outrages in Fauquier require retaliation, prompt, swift and effective."

The Charleston *Mercury* of Nov. 25 has the following:

The Legislature met at Columbia on the 24th. The Governor's Message will be read to-morrow.

A large assortment of photographic materials, selected with great care in London, has just been received by the last steamer.

The Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment was reviewed on the Battery yesterday by Gen. Howell Cobb. The General goes to Florida to assume command of a military district.

The message of Gov. Pickens to the South Carolina Legislature was received on the 25th of November. He urges the support of the Confederate authorities in measures for the common defence. He forbears, in view of the crisis, to object to the Conscript law, though viewing all such acts as against the spirit of the Constitution. He alludes to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and recommends the formation of a State Guard of citizens under 18 and over 45 years of age, for police duty. He says that the State has furnished 42,000 Confederate troops, beside eight regiments for coast defence, He urges the prompt organization of negro laborers, so that the fortifications around Charleston harbor may be made permanent.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 28th, says one of a partisan corps in Tennessee was captured by the Yankees and hung. The Colonel of the regiment subsequently caught some Yankees, and hung five of them—then sent word to the Yankee General what he had done, and stated it was his system of warfare to hang five for one.

We hear nothing more of the rumored movements of the Yankees below Petersburgh.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Nov. 30.

The *Passaic* left here to-day noon, for Baltimore, to repair her boilers.

Mr. Wells has raised the frigate *United States*, and removed her to the Gosport Navy-yard. He is now raising the *Cumberland*, near Newport's News.

[Advertisement.]

Accounted For.—We find few fashionable or well-dressed men wearing any hats than those sold by Knox, of 212 Broadway. The reason is obvious. Knox's Hats are neat and becoming, and he is the acknowledged leader of fashion in this City.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum.—The beautiful fairy piece, which was received with such enthusiasm Thanksgiving Day, entitled the "Sea King, or Ice Queen's Vow," with a laughable farce, will be played both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

To Merchants, Clerks, and Book-keepers.—A phrenological description would disclose the real capabilities, and adaptation for special callings. What can I do best? Should I become a Statesman, a Cashier, or, can I buy better than I can sell? In what department can I succeed best? An examination at No. 308 Broadway, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, will reveal the real state of things.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Union, from Havana—Rafael Orteaga, Miss Carman Orteaga, Ramon Domingo Fernandez, Jose de Zayas, Jose Alimindo, Manuel Riquelme, Dr. Cormick, George McLean, Andrew McLean, Benjamin Crockett. *From Port Royal, S. C.*—Major A. B. Stevens, 1st Mass. Cavalry; Otis Kimball, J. H. Bogle, D. W. Tilton.

In ship Maria, from Hilton Head—Col. Elwell and brother, Mr. Fairchild.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 07	Sun sets	4 34	Moon sets	4 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 07	Gov. Island	5 56	Hell Gate	7 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship Union, Wilson, Havana Nov. 25, and Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co. Nov. 26, 7 A. M., 15 miles north of Carrysfort Reef, passed a large fleet of vessels at anchor; 8 A. M., lat. 25 45, lon. 79 52, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Santiago de Cuba, Commander Ridgeley—all well.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Diamond State, (new,) ——, Philadelphia, in ballast.

Ship Maria, Clarke, Hilton Head 80 hours, in ballast to master.

Bark Helen Augusta, (Br., of Turks Island,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince Nov. 18, and St. Marc 20th, with logwood, coffee and cotton to Robert Murray, Jr. Left no Am. vessels at St. Marc.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Blanchard, Ship Island 18 ds., in ballast to H. Benner. Left ship New-England, barks John Trucks, Gen. Berry, all coal laden.

Bark Rob Roy, (Br., of Leith,) Hansen, Glasgow 55 ds., with cool to master.

Bark S. H. Waterman, Elliott, Providence 3 ds., in ballast to Bassett & Russell.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Cole, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. T. Raymond, Thompson, Curacoa Nov. 15, with salt to J. Smith & Sons. Sld in co. with brig Nellie Mowe, Capt. Fike, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Dill, Dill, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenney, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. William Butman, Smart, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary, Sawyer, Rondout, with cement for Newburyport.

Schr. Dirigo, (of Philadelphia,) Cook, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar to T. A. Ward & Co.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, N. B., 25 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Onward, Leland, Rondout, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Hurd, Snow, Rondout, with cement for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Jonesport 9 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Flavella, Plagnet, Provincetown, with fish for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Swift, Providence.

Schr. Broadfield, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Flora, Kelley, Barnstable 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Brown, Providence 2 ds.

Schr Caroline, Hall, Boston, for Baltimore.

BELOW—Three barks and one brig.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports New-Brunswick, Northern Light, Illinois, North Star, J. S. Green, Haze, Salvor, and others, with troops and provisions for Gen. Banks' expedition. Steamships Ariel, (sld. 1st inst.) for Aspinwall; Roanoke, for New-Orleans. Ship Dreadnought, for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 18, Br. schr. J. Grice, Jackson, for New-York, dischg.; bark America, Christian, for Miragoane Nov. 10, to finish loading for New-York; bark Wilhelmina, McEwen, hence, dischg.; schr. Lane, do. do.; Hanover, from Boston, do.

At Curacoa, Nov. 15, Dutch bark Venus, Atkinson, for New-York about Nov. 20; Dutch schr. Garibaldi, for do. about 21st.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—One who understands his business, and has first-class references. Apply to MR. VAN LOAN, at Clark's gallery, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

RENT TAKEN IN BOARD FOR A HOUSE up town, with modern improvements, unfurnished or partially furnished. Only plain food required. Any family desiring the opportunity, on moderate terms, may address S. F., Box No. 96 *Times* Office, stating where to call immediately.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 31,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.